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To be had of ALL GROCERS and CHEMISTS.

No. 7749.—VOL. L.
SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, 1890.
Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW by ROBERT BUCHANAN. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUVERSAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Hargreaves, Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING: Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Pit Circle (unreserved) 2s. 6d. Gallery 1s.

MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW TO-DAY (Saturday), and SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at Eight o'clock. Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—Lyceum.

CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.40, CASTE. (Last few Nights.) Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. C. Brookfield, Mr. A. Elwood, and Mr. David James; Miss Lottie Venne, Miss Olga Brandon, Mrs. C. Poole. Preceded by, at 8, SUNSHINE. Doors open 7.45.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30.

TOOLE'S THEATRE

Return of Mr. J. L. TOOLE for Series of Four Weeks' FAREWELL PERFORMANCES prior to his departure for Australia.

TO-DAY and TO-NIGHT. TWO SPECIAL PERFORMANCES at 2, doors open 1.30 and 8, doors open at 7 of UNCLE DICK'S DARLING and THE BIRTHPLACE OF PODGERS. At 7.30, WAITING CONSENT. Doors open at 7. MONDAY NEXT (for Four Nights only) THE BUTLER and THE BIRTHPLACE OF PODGERS. Box-office open daily 10 to 6.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Sole Proprietor, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)

The safest Theatre in the world, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout by electricity.

LAST SEVEN NIGHTS. FINAL PERFORMANCE SATURDAY, Jan. 25.—TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER (616th time). Mr. Edward Terry and powerful Company. Carriages at 11. MATINEE TO-DAY (Saturday), at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 110th Night. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Marius, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Arthur Lye, Theo. Balfour, M. Bode, H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.: Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliot, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. POLLY'S VENTURE at 7.15.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)

THIS EVENING at 8. THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Messrs. Fred Thorne, T. B. Thalberg, C. Maude, F. Gillmore, J. S. Blythe, C. Harbury, F. Grove, O. Yorke, &c., and John Maclean; Mesdames Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Bryer, &c., and Winifred Emery. MATINEE TO-DAY (Saturday), at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. BENSON.)

THIS DAY, at 2.30 and 8, overture 2.15 and 7.45, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music.—Messrs. S. Price, A. Brydone, F. R. Benson, H. Ross, G. M. Howard, H. Athol Forde, G. F. Black, G. R. Weir, S. Phillips, H. G. Tomkins, A. Grenville, O. Stuart; Mesdames M. Grey, A. Ferrar, Kate Rorke, F. R. Benson, G. Geraldine, M. Townsend, M. Woolgar Mellon, M. Mitchelmore.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

MASTER AND MAN.

TO-NIGHT at 7.45, HENRY PETTITT and GEORGE R. SIMS powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, E. W. Gardiner, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Dalziel, E. Mayeur, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Fanny Brough, Mrs. Frank Huntley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8, MARJORIE. Misses Agnes Huntington, Phyllis Broughton, Mdme. Amadi, and Miss Camille d'Arville; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Albert James, J. A. Shale, A. T. Hendon, and Harry Monkhouse.

GARRICK THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)

THIS EVENING at eight, LA TOSCA. Mesdames Bernard Beere, Rose Leclercq, Bessie Hatton; Messrs. Lewis Waller, Herbert Waring, Sidney Brough, Gilbert Farquhar, Lawrance D'Orsay, C. Dodsworth, C. Hudson, F. H. Knight, F. Powell, R. Power, S. Pringle, R. Harding, and J. Forbes Robertson. Address applications for seats to Box-office, open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Doors open at 7.30 P.M. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. COMPTON.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LART, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.

THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.

Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Garden, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Agnes Verity, St. Ange, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.

(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HENRY J. LESLIE.)

TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8.30, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Holland, H. Coveney, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams.

COMEDY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 9 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by JAMES ALBERY, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Boucicault, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Goldney, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 3,724.

COURT THEATRE.

(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)

TO-NIGHT at 9, 167th performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cape, Mr. A. Aynesworth, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. F. Farren, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE, Mr. R. Boleyn, Mr. F. Farren, Miss F. Wood and Mrs. Phelps.

NOTICE.—SPECIAL MATINEE of AUNT JACK TO-DAY (Saturday), January 18. Doors open 2, commence at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.

(Manager, Mons. C. D. MARIUS.)

TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD, with New and Popular Music, arranged by JOHN CROOK. Preceded, at 8.15, by LA ROSE D'AUVERGNE, by OFFENBACH, and a Comedietta, at 7.30, IN THE EXPRESS. Messrs. Albert Chevalier, Joseph Tapley, George Sinclair, George Capel, Harry Grattan, W. Warde, R. V. Shone, and Julian Cross; Mesdames Marie Linden, Minnie Byron, Violet Evelyn, Henriette Polak, Amelia Gruhn, Maria Davis, Isabel Ellissen, &c. Conductor, Mr. JOHN CROOK. Produced by Mons. MARIUS. Doors open 7.15. Box plan now open. Business Manager, Mr. R. D'ALBERTSON. EVERY DAY at 2.30, the Christmas Edition of "THE BELLES OF THE VILLAGE," new songs, new dances, new effects, new scenes, introducing an old-fashioned Harlequinade and Fairy Ballet. Produced by Mons. C. D. MARIUS. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box plan open daily. Children Half-price.

ROYALTY THEATRE.

TO-DAY, at 2.30, and TO-NIGHT, at Nine o'clock, TRA LA LA TOSCA. A per-version of "La Tosca" by F. C. BURNAND. Music by FLORIAN PASCAL. Messrs. ARTHUR ROBERTS, G. B. Prior, Augustus Wheatman, &c.; Miss Margaret Ayrtoun, Miss Agnes Delaporte, Miss Amy Liddon, Miss Laura Hansen, Miss Hettie Bennett, &c. Preceded at 8.15 by THE OPERA CLOAK. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open daily 10.30 to 5. Telephone No. 3,855. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Business Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.

"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.20. Signorina Pessone; Mdlles. Saracco, Marie, Thurgate, and Spotti, and Signor De Vicenti. Varieties by Herr SANDOW (the modern Hercules) and Professor Attila, Bibb and Bobb, the Torikata Troupe, Wingfield's Performing Dogs, Harry Anderson, Harry Freeman, the Almonti Troupe, Florrie Gallimore, Marie Lloyd, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.30 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.30, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. KATTI LANNER. Music by M. LEOPOLD WENZEL. Mdlles. Palladino and Bettina de Sortis, Signor Albertieri and Signorina Malvina Cavalazzi. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10, Miss Amy Roselle will realise (in character) CLEMENT SCOTT'S Dramatic Recitation, THE WOMAN AND THE LAW. Exclusive engagement and fourth appearance of Mdlle. VANONI TO-NIGHT, at 10.15. No free list.

ROYAL, Holborn.

GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Special engagement of Lockhart's performing Elephants, G. H. Macdermott, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; Bibb and Bobby the funny Continental clowns; the Manneons, in a novel musical absurdity; Yositaro, the wonderful Jap; Marie Lloyd, serio and danseuse; the Brantfords, American variety artists; Ottaway and Pepper; Abe Daniels, musical clown; Lieut. Travis, the premier ventriloquist of the world; Jesse Phillips, Dora Fielding, Arthur Tinsley, and others.

EVENINGS at 7.30; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

HOW WE MUST HELP THE PORTUGUESE.

THE real difficulty with Portugal does not lie at Lisbon, but in South-Eastern Africa, our trouble is not with the Portuguese Government at home, but with the Portuguese officials on the Zambesi. We can afford to pass by with calm composure the excited nonsense talked in Lisbon. The habit of abusing England has been almost as chronic in the capital of Portugal as in the capital of Ireland. That the constant note of depreciation and denunciation should for the moment have acquired a new and shrilly vehemence is only to be expected. But the journalists and the mob orators who rant about English brutality around the black calico-draped statue of CAMOENS are hardly worth writing about. As for the boycotting of English goods, that is a joke, and a silly joke. The Lisbon gas company, for instance, will not be so patriotic as to dispense with gas coal from hated Albion. Neither will the wine merchants of Oporto refuse British gold when tendered for the generous vintage which constitutes the financial sheet-anchor of the little kingdom. We sincerely hope that the report about the despatch of warships to the Tagus is unfounded. When little BOBBY screams and makes ugly faces, one need not present a pistol at his head.

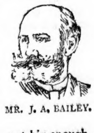
It is not on the Tagus, but on the Zambesi that pressure must, if needful, be applied. We accept the submission of the Portuguese Government, and we entirely concur in the hope expressed by Lord CROSS last night at Workington that we may soon see our old relations established with our old and traditional ally. But we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the authority of the Portuguese Government over its agents in South-Eastern Africa may not be sufficiently effective to secure their prompt and immediate compliance with its wishes. In short, the Lisbon Government may very likely prove to have as little control over Major SERPA PINTO and his friends as the Sublime Porte had over ARABI and the mutinous Egyptians. The phenomenon is not unfamiliar. It corresponds to those peculiar forms of partial paralysis well known to the faculty, in which the brain loses power to control the muscles of the extremities. In those cases when there is this incipient paralysis of the nervous motor it is sometimes necessary to apply an electric shock for the purpose of stimulating into activity the subtle nerves which enable the grey matter of the brain to control the movements of the limbs. The despatch of our warships to Delagoa Bay and Quilimane will probably suffice to restore the authority of the Portuguese Government over their somewhat lawless and defiant representatives. But it would be a great mistake to imagine—so long as the Portuguese Government remains faithful to its engagements—that the operations which may be necessary in South-Eastern Africa are in any way hostile to its authority. On the contrary, as Mr. GLADSTONE bombarded the Alexandrian forts and occupied Cairo in order to restore the authority of the Khedive, and to maintain the suzerainty of the Sultan, so Lord SALISBURY may occupy and administer Delagoa Bay and Quilimane as the informal but practical mandatory of the Cabinet at Lisbon. We shall go on no buccaneering expedition, although it may please our French friends to declare that such is our real object. We shall not fire a shot nor land a marine excepting as a measure of police, and as the ally of King CARLOS. We shall only be driven to take this most unpleasant step if the Mozambique authorities prove recalcitrant to the orders of their own Government. The Portuguese are our allies. If the Mozambique authorities defy the orders of our allies our forces are on the spot ready to compel their submission. That which the Portuguese Government may not be able to do—for the spirit may be willing though the flesh be weak—we are fortunately able to help it to accomplish. We can make the will of the Lisbon Cabinet executive in East Africa, and after a time even the demagogues at Lisbon will recognize the magnitude of the service which we are rendering.

Suppose for a moment that we did nothing, and allowed the Mozambique authorities to set the orders of the home Government at defiance, what would be the result? For to-day, possibly, an apparent satisfaction to the Jingoes of Lisbon. But to-morrow the sponge might have to be passed over the whole of the territories which are called Portuguese, but which events had proved to be no longer under the control of the Portuguese Government. Portugal could no longer pose as an African Power at Brussels conferences and the like, for the power which she once exercised would admittedly have ceased to exist. Nor is it only in Africa that we should see great changes. There is another continent where another great Empire may find it necessary to intervene if this kind of political *locomotor ataxia* is not checked. The bright promise of the revolution in Brazil is overcast by the puerile follies of the Positivist sectaries who appear to have set about changing the names of the months and days when they should have been consolidating the fabric of the new Republic. If, as is probable enough, provinces far from Rio should show a disposition to act with the lawless independence which seems to be the fashion at Mozambique, it may need a vigorous invocation of the MONROE doctrine to prevent the effective establishment of German authority on the ruins of the Brazilian Empire. That surely cannot be what the hotheads at Lisbon are working for!

SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

III.—AT BARNUM'S.—AN INTERVIEW WITH MANAGER JAMES A. BAILEY.

ONE of the questions most frequently debated by the crowds of people who daily fill Olympia is "How on earth does Barnum manage to move his enormous army and its *impedimenta* from one town to another?" A day or two ago I had an opportunity (writes our representative) of asking Mr. Bailey, who personally directs this wonderful army in its marches. Mr. Bailey is the antithesis of Mr. Barnum—that is, he is a silent man; and I should judge him to be one of the 'cutest of Americans, and one rather difficult to beat at a bargain. Mr. Bailey is naturally pleased with the great success which has attended the first visit of the "Greatest Show on Earth" to this country, and the only fault he has to find with Olympia is that it is not big enough. Mr. Bailey then consented to explain, in his pithy way, the working of the show when it gets back to America.



MR. J. A. BAILEY.

THE BIGGEST SHOW ON EARTH ON THE ROAD.

"The transportation of your army," I said, "is one of the greatest curiosities presented by civilization."—"That's true," replied Mr. Bailey, contemplating his cigar, "that's true, sir; and when we get on the road again we shall take the spectacle of 'Nero' along for the first time, and that will be something great. You would like to hear how twelve hundred people, all the wild beasts, horses, and paraphernalia will be carried for seven months for nearly 17,000 miles. I will tell you. We shall have eighty-four cars of 60 feet long, and fourteen sleeping cars, each holding from seventy-six to 112 people. The cars are our own and will run on any line. Each person connected with the show has a berth assigned to him or her. There are state-rooms for the single and married, and the 'freaks' travel in a car of their own, which we call the 'privileged' car. As one part of the show is over it is packed up on the waggons, which are taken to the depot and run on to the cars—no unpacking, mind. So that before the show is over most of the staff is packed up and ready to go. The whole is divided into six or eight trains, which require twenty engines—big American engines—to draw them. The power required depends upon the grade of the country which we are about to travel."

WORKING A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

"You must bear in mind, in order to understand what I am telling you," continued Mr. Bailey, "that the arrival of our show in an American town is an event which is anticipated for weeks, for as the country people make it their great shopping day, business generally is stimulated, and our advent proves a boon to the place. The town is the centre of a large district, and the day is observed as a general holiday for miles round. In the South I have known them travel for a week in order to be in time, and camp out on the way, too, every night. And if the people are too poor to come inside, they get the parade for nothing. In view of this, you will see how important it is to work far in advance. Well, to sow the seed we have one hundred advertising agents, who work a year ahead of us. Then, when the time comes, we have four advertising cars, which go one, two, three and four weeks ahead. These we call 'skirmishers;' and if there is opposition, instead of four we run six of them. Each car carries twenty-six men and ten days' work—that is, wall posters and all sorts of advertising matter. Each car also carries a steam piano, the music of which can be heard for three miles. I may say, in short, that there is nothing we don't do to keep the country in a state of agitation

LITERARY NOTES, NEWS, AND ECHOES.

The library which Mr. Gladstone is now arranging at Hawarden and which has been the subject of many references in the newspapers, will have a unique autobiographical interest. Mr. Gladstone is not only himself selecting all the books and arranging them on the shelves with his own hands, but in each case he is marking those passages which seem to him most important, and which have had most influence on his own mind and life. The library will thus be an actual collection of "books that have influenced him."

* * * * *

A peculiar interest will attach to the little volume of "Stories and Legends of the Infant Jesus," by Miss A. C. Fowler (Sister Rose Gertrude), the young lady who has just gone out as nurse to the Leper Islands. It will be published almost immediately by Menziger Brothers, New York, who are also the publishers of Miss Fowler's first book for children, "Little Dick's Christmas Carols."

* * * * *

Mr. Horatio Brown, whose "Life on the Lagoons" and "Venetian Studies" will be familiar to many of my readers, has finished the work on the Venetian Printing Press which has been occupying him for some time. Mr. Nimmo will publish it in the spring.

* * * * *

When Mr. Stanley was noting the singular relation of the Scots to African exploration he might have looked much further backward than Livingstone, Moffat, Mackay, or Bishop Mackenzie. There was a suggestive coincidence in the name of the gentleman to whom he was writing—Mr. Bruce, Livingstone's son-in-law. The pioneer of the travels of the Scots in Africa was the renowned James Bruce, of Kinnaird. It is also an historical coincidence that it is now exactly a century since Bruce published his epoch-making book. His five quarto volumes, "Travels to Discover the Sources of the Nile," which made so great a stir throughout the civilized world, appeared in the year 1790. They were translated into German by Blumenbach and Volkmann, and it is probably owing to this book that so many Germans followed the Scots into the Dark Continent.

* * * * *

Mrs. Moulton, writing in the *Boston Herald*, repeats the following interesting remarks on style, which she attributes to Mr. W. H. Mallock:—"A man," he said, "who writes prose and expects an audience of cultivated readers, owes them three things. First of all he should have some ideas of his own, something to say, in short. Next, he should say this something in good English, with a just sense of the value of the words he uses. But I do not think his duty ends there. He should, in addition, study the melody of his sentences. Not that his prose should be rhythmical, like verse; but it should have melody—it should caress the ear. A sentence should be so well balanced that it should linger harmoniously and not discordantly upon the memory." Mrs. Moulton cites these observations, very appropriately, in connection with Mr. Walter Pater's "Appreciations."

* * * * *

What is the cheapest book out? Many of the cheap books (so called) are only relatively so: they cost a few pence, but then they either contain very few pages or are badly printed on poor paper. Considering books in relation to the probable cost of production, I should imagine that one of the cheapest ever published is the new edition of Alphonse Daudet's "Jack." This contains (in the English edition) 709 pages, printed very clearly on highly-finished paper, and a multitude of illustrations (many of them full-page ones) executed from drawings by Myrbach. The "discount price" is 2s. 8d. Is there any book in the market which beats that for cheapness?

* * * * *

Forthcoming.—"Browning's Message to his Time," by Dr. E. Berdoe, including some letters from Browning to the author on religious and scientific subjects (Swan Sonnenschein.)—A volume of short stories by Dr. Corran Doyle, entitled "The Captain of the Polestar" (Longmans).—A new volume by Mr. Andrew Lang, entitled "Old Friends: Essays in Epistolary Parody."—An historical inquiry into "Trial by Combat," by Mr. George Neilson (Messrs Hodge and Co., Glasgow).

* * * * *

Odds and Ends:—Lady Florence Dixie is now engaged on a work entitled "Gloriana, or The Revolution of 1900." The Revolution of 1900 is to consist in the complete concession of "Women's Rights."—Mr. Jerome's "Three Men in a Boat" has had what in Newspaper English would be called a "phenomenal" sale. The book was published in September last at 3s. 6d., since which time 37,000 copies have been sold.—Mrs Oscar Beringer has, by arrangement with Messrs. Chatto and Windus, secured the entire rights of dramatisation and performance of Mark Twain's "Prince and Pauper" in Great Britain.—The poem called "Rephan" in the "Asolando" volume is stated in a footnote to have been "suggested by a very early recollection of a prose story by the noble woman and imaginative writer, Jane Taylor of Norwich." This, says the *Athenæum*, was a slip of the pen for "Jane Taylor of Ongar."—We might guess from Browning's "Nationality in Drink" that he held claret (a flask of which seemed to him like "some gay French lady") in some contempt. Such, Mr. Smalley tells us, was the fact. Claret, he has been known to say, was a drink for women, port for men." But, adds Mr. Smalley, he was not a very good judge of the wine he loved so well: he preferred '51 port to '34.

X. Y. Z.

until we arrive. Half our expenses go in advertising in the press and on the walls."

METHOD AND ORGANIZATION.

"The great secret is merely method, and strictness with our people. Your Queen's soldiers, who are employed here for 'Nero,' tell us that we are stricter than their sergeants. We have to be in dealing with such a large body of men and women. After years of experience we have formulated a system which works admirably. I am speaking of our travelling arrangements, when we are on the road—here to-day and gone to-morrow. Just keep in mind some of the figures: next season we shall have to remove 1,200 people, 14 elephants, 22 camels, lions, tigers, 400 horses, 50 ponies, thousands of costumes—all the apparatus necessary for the performers, seats, canvas, stakes for the mammoth tent, which may have to accommodate from 22,000 to 25,000 people. You know what would happen if things were not in their places when they were wanted. It is done by dividing the establishment into many departments. Take the canvasmen: they are under the direction of bosses, and under-bosses, each of whom is responsible for the men under him, and the variety of canvas in use. So one gang of men takes charge of the canvas, another of seats, another of the stakes. Then again, the ring-master is responsible for the performing horses, and his department is again divided into sections. The caged animals are dealt with in the same way. The 14 elephants have 12 men to look after them. The 22 camels have 17 men."

JUST LIKE A BIG BUSINESS.

"The whole show is worked like any other great business organization. We pay well, we exact the strictest discipline, and the good men rise to the top. If a man is a loafer he is soon found out and goes. Then we have a system of fines for certain offences, which also helps to maintain authority. From what you have seen at Olympia you will understand how the rings are worked: every performer must be at one of the entrances to the arena, to be ready for his turn; and every turn is timed, so that hitches seldom occur. If anything goes wrong, we know who is responsible, and he is at once interrogated at headquarters."

THE HOTEL ON WHEELS.

"An hotel, consisting of eight waggons, two of which are devoted to cooking, is part of the equipment of the travelling show. The feeding of such a number of people is no small task, for most of the army prefers the hotel on wheels to the hotel on land. I have a car of my own upon which I have lived for seven months, and enjoy it. When the hotel gets to the town where we are to stop breakfast is served, and then come dinner and supper later on. We always try to give each town some of our custom, and our agents in advance have already arranged for the delivery of so much food at our cars. The whole of these arrangements are made by the head caterer. When 'Nero' takes the field our caterer will have to provide for 3,000 a day on the show grounds, which will require 100 cooks and waiters to serve them."

THE WINTER QUARTERS.

"In the same way, our agents in advance have arranged for food for the animals. Say a man reaches a town, the first thing he does is to find the principal dealers in hay, oats, and so on, and then he tries to excite a little competition. It is all simple if you work well in advance."

"During the remaining five months we remain at our headquarters at Bridgeport, where we have a large establishment covering fifteen acres of ground, or about fifteen times the size of Olympia. This includes nine buildings 700 ft. long and 300 feet wide; and of our staff 300 permanent employés remain right through the year. Here we have workshops for mechanics, carpenters, costume-makers, wheelwrights, and so on; and rings for breaking and training animals. During the winter the show is thoroughly overhauled, and the equipment made as good as new. Here we also keep our reserves of all sorts."

THE CURIOS—HUMAN AND OTHERWISE.

"All curios come to Barnum's," said Mr. Bailey slowly. "Barnum's name is a beacon whose rays are visible to all the world. To acquire fresh curios we have twelve agents always travelling in the four quarters of the globe. If Stanley told us of a new and remarkable race of men in Central Africa, say with eyes in their foreheads, we should organize an expedition and get some samples for the museum of the Greatest Show. At most ports all over the world the American Consul will act for us. If he hears of some freak which he thinks will do for Barnum, he advises us. Since we've been in London we have had many offers, such as of a one-eyed chicken, a white rat with two noses, and a five-legged horse. Of course we have to draw the line at freaks which might be offensive. What do I consider the best phenomenon? Jumbo, of course, and he would always have been a draw. Freaks have their brief span of popularity, and then they are replaced by fresh freaks. Every year they are becoming more difficult to find, and if you hear of a three-headed boy or girl I will give you a handsome commission on the signing of his engagement with Barnum and Bailey. I may say that where a hundred freaks are offered about one is engaged."

CORRESPONDENCE.

FOR SISTER ROSE GERTRUDE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I enclose my cheque for £5 towards the piano for Sister Rose Gertrude, but decline to have my name mentioned. If your readers should not subscribe a sufficient amount for a piano to be bought and sent out, please send the £5 to Cardinal Manning, to be given to some Catholic charity at his discretion.—Yours faithfully,

HEROINE WORSHIPPER.

Turf Club, January 17.

"MUD AND PETTICOATS."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—There is much sense in the article on "Mud and Petticoats" which appears in your issue of this evening, but is the reform you suggest capable of being carried out without some combined action on the part of womankind? Fashion, a more or less fickle guide, at present regulates costume far too strictly to permit of any sensible-minded woman adopting, on her own initiative, such a garment as you depict in your columns, and who can tell who pulls the strings of fashion? Would it not be possible, when a change of such universal utility is proposed, for some milliner or dressmaker to undertake the production of a dress, becoming as well as suitable to the desired end, on the condition of a certain number of ladies ordering *and wearing* it? There would then be no cause to fear being considered eccentric or immodest. My idea is crude, perhaps, and crudely expressed, but it seems to me capable of expansion and adaptation, and I offer it for what it may be worth. Enclosing my card,—I am, Sir, yours truly,

A HUSBAND.

Devonshire Club, Jan. 14.

THE JOYS OF NOVEL WRITING.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. Edmund Yates in his "Black Sheep" writes an enthusiastic chapter on the joys of novel writing; and probably there are moments of joy in the work, but there are also hours of sorrow. At least, such is my experience. For instance, I wrote last year a novel, which I entitled "A Mad World." The instant its forthcoming production was announced some person suddenly remembered that they had written a pamphlet on lunatic asylums bearing that title. Thereupon I had to re-christen my book "A Very Mad World." This was bad enough, but worse remained behind. For the past fortnight a novel by me has been announced in the papers under the title of "A Loose Rein." Last Monday the book was printed, bound, and ready for the trade. But, alas! by the morning post came a letter from some person to the publishers (Ward and Downey) stating that the writer had published something or other (he forgets when) called "A Loose Rein," and would the publisher kindly withdraw the advertisement of my book, and alter the title? This Messrs. Ward and Downey have had to do, at great expense; for, of course, *all* the edition already printed is useless. Is it not time, Sir, that some rule with regard to titles of books was laid down by publishers and authors combined?—Yours truly,

FRANK HUDSON.

Jan. 17.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The United Unionists of Scotland have begun fighting among themselves, it seems, over Mr. Sellar's seat even before Mr. Sellar's remains have been laid to rest. The Tories—so their organs inform us—have already held a private meeting, and two or three eligible Tory candidates are "talked of." But meanwhile "a crowded meeting" of the Liberal Unionists has also been held, at which a resolution was unanimously carried, declaring that the right of stepping into Mr. Sellar's shoes (if they can) belongs to one of them. It is a pretty quarrel as it stands, and it will not stop where it is. We shall have a Birmingham in every Unionist constituency soon.

The *Standard* is quite wrong in its description of the politics of "the father of the House of Commons." On the Home Rule Bill division he abstained. "Since that time," says the *Standard*, "Mr. Talbot was generally classed as a Unionist, although his attitude was somewhat uncertain." This is the reverse of the fact; Mr. Talbot's attitude was defined with the utmost clearness in his 1886 election address, and he was universally classed by those who knew anything about it as a Home Rule Liberal. The stumbling-block in his way on the eventful division was declared by him to be the exclusion of the Irish members. Being rightly convinced, however, that this fatal feature would not appear in any future Home Rule Bill, he stood at the General Election as a Home Ruler, and as such was returned. As his election then, as well as in 1885, was unopposed, there is no means of gauging the probable results should the Tories venture to contest Mid-Glamorganshire now.

The Coercionists coerced! Such might have been the heading of a little paragraph in the *Times's* Irish news this morning:—

> Messrs. Considine and Irwin, resident magistrates, gave judgment to-day in the prosecution of Mr. Fisher, of the *Waterford Express*, upon a similar charge to that decided last week on appeal by Mr. Waters, county court judge. Mr. Considine said they were coerced by the decision of Judge Waters to dismiss the case.

A case is, however, to be stated for the Queen's Bench. We shall thus see whether the High Court is as zealous to defend the freedom of the press as County Court Judge Waters.

Meanwhile it is worth recording in this connection a piece of justice which the press obtained in the Exchequer Division yesterday:—

> A judgment was obtained against Lord Annaly as executor of his father's estate. This judgment was erroneously recorded in Dublin as having been obtained against Lord Annaly as an individual, and not in his trust capacity. Stubbs and Co. extracted the judgment and published it in their paper in the exact form in which it was registered on the court books. Lord Annaly sued for damages, the jury giving him £250. The judges, on appeal, have ordered the verdict to be entered for the defendants. This decision is important as showing that newspapers are not liable for publishing matters of record, even if an error has been made in the record, provided they have copied the entry from the court books without negligence and without malice.

The school of journalism which finds its *raison d'être* in insolence is excellently represented in Scotland by the *Scots Observer* of Edinburgh. Its usual occupation is, of course, to revile Mr. Gladstone; but in leisure moments it turns the stream of obloquy upon less prominent personages. Its latest achievement is an onslaught on Dr. F. J. Furnivall, in which it suggests that the Browning Society was established because the Founder ascertained that "the author of 'Sordello' always had lunch on the table at one o'clock." The Browning Society is certainly an institution open to criticism and ridicule; but this is neither—it is stupid vulgarity.

We are glad to see that Mr. Justice Hawkins let the foolish fellow Wier off lightly. Wier pleaded guilty, and was merely bound over in his own recognizances to come up for judgment if called for. Wier should think himself lucky, for when once the Government determined to prosecute him his fate rested with the judges, and he might easily have found a judge less cool-headed than Sir Henry Hawkins. It is a lucky escape, too, for the *Times*; for if Wier's words had been treated seriously, there would—on Balfourian principles—have been an irresistible case for proceeding also against the newspaper which gave all the currency and publicity it could to the "incitement to murder."

Where is Mr. Burns? Entirely absorbed, perhaps, in horrified contemplation of Mr. Stanley's evil deeds? We ask the question, for it seems to us that he is badly wanted at the Docks again. The repeated strikes in miniature which are now cropping up show that the men are getting a little out of hand, and are forgetting the necessity for that moderation which has been the cause of their success so far. Of course, Mr. Mann is right in getting all he can for the men, and, of course, the agreement "cannot be binding for ever." But there is a good deal of difference between "for ever" and two months.

Mr. Huish in the *Nineteenth Century*, Mr. Quilter in the *Universal Review*, and other writers elsewhere have fallen into an error about the attendances at the National Gallery, which was corrected in the *Pall Mall Gazette* some time ago. The attendance of visitors has decreased, they say, from 871,500 in 1880 to 550,817 in 1888; but they forget to add that turnstiles were only fixed to record the actual numbers in March, 1888. Before that date the figures of attendances were the result of little more than guesswork, and were notoriously exaggerated. It is, therefore, highly probable that the decrease, on which Mr. Quilter founds an elaborate disquisition, is nominal rather than real.

Neither Sir Charles Russell nor the Lord Chief Justice was quite right in his reference yesterday to the famous Braddon-Tichborne aphorism about brains and money. According to Sir Charles Russell:—

> The Tichborne Claimant uttered a truth, expressed, perhaps, not in the most eloquent language; but he divided the world into two classes. "Some men has money but no brains; and some men has brains and no money; surely them as has money and no brains is made for them as has brains and no money."

According to the Lord Chief Justice, "the words in question came from one of Miss Braddon's novels." The fact, however, is (as Lord Coleridge ought to have remembered) that the idea is Miss Braddon's and the phrasing of it as quoted above the Tichborne Claimant's. Here is the passage in the summing-up in which Lord Coleridge's predecessor cleared the matter up:—

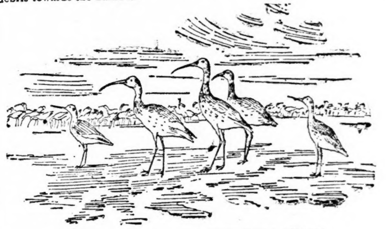
> Now, I must say that R. C. Tichborne, Bart., had no business to appropriate a passage which does not belong to R. C. Tichborne, Bart., but to Miss Braddon, and still less to change Miss Braddon's language into such unmistakable vernacular as that which he uses. That distinguished authoress sent me a copy of the work, "Aurora Floyd," in which the passage occurs, which caused me, perhaps, to spend too much time over it, for I read that very interesting novel from beginning to end. She puts into the mouth of one of her characters these words:—"I should think fellows with plenty of money and no brains must have been invented for the good of fellows who have plenty of brains and no money, and that is how we contrive to keep our equilibrium in the universal see-saw."

Very happily expressed!

A MORNING AMONG THE WILD FOWL.

BY A FLIGHT SHOOTER.

HOARSE howled the night wind in furious squalls and gusts that shook the rickety window-frames, when a loud voice, resounding from the outer darkness, proclaimed, "It's five o'clock, sir, and the tide's begun to flow." An unworthy feeling, a momentary trepidation may at such times enter the boldest breast, and penetrate even the "triple brass;" but it must be sternly repressed. Again the voice from without; so we rise, strike a light, and after a cup of coffee (we shall be back to breakfast), emerge into the chill night air. Another shudder as we meet that keen salt breeze which moans in fitful gusts along the narrow street down which we pick our doubtful way, amidst piles of mussel-shells and piscatorial débris towards the harbour.



"CURLEWS ON FEED: A MARINE TABLE D'HÔTE."

Only half-past five, yet a knot of fishermen are already, at this early hour, assembled at their "look-out" on the cliff, and in the darkness look, for all the world, like a pack of cormorants that had roosted there. Our crew emerge from among them, and we proceed to plunge and stumble across the rocky, slippery foreshore, where great yellow flakes of foam, storm-driven, whirl towards the land. Then the boat is launched, and we pull away in the darkness, past a couple of wind-bound schooners straining on their cables, and work our way against the flood-tide to the harbour mouth. It is blowing a full gale from the north and west—a most favourable morning for "flighting," as the geese are apt to fly lower when they have a strong wind dead against them. The ducks and widgeon are already on the move before we reach our intended post, and we hear their well-known notes as they speed away seawards on the wings of the wind. There is no chance of a shot at them this morning—though with an easterly gale we sometimes manage to score a pair or two by sunrise.

That dusky object looming ahead is a ridge of rugged plutonic rock, projecting far across the harbour channel, and it is upon it that we propose taking up our position. Here we land J. and one of our crew, and then row off to mid-channel, a hundred yards or so from the point. As the boat swings to her anchor we can just make out the other two ensconcing themselves on the farthest shingly point of the reef. For some time there is little to do but watch the distant flashes of the Longscar light, or listen covetously to the musical whistle of the widgeon, several large packs of which pass towards the sea, but high in air, far beyond our reach. Then a trio of mergansers appear: high and fast they hurry past, regardless of a futile effort to detain them. Seldom is it that these beautiful wildfowl are obtained; once, however, we remember a lovely pair—duck and drake—falling from the very clouds to the shot of a single 8-bore; but the hand that held it was no ordinary one. Look out! that bird coming from the sea about as fast and as straight as a cannon ball, and close to the water, is a grebe. Him a charge of No. 4 cuts down clean, and the gun is hardly reloaded when, with a rush like a whirlwind, a mighty cloud of winged forms hurl themselves upon us from behind; they break their ranks somewhat on seeing the boat, but the bulk of them pass between us and the point, and our four barrels tell effectively, several splashing down into the sea. Up anchor, and we gather half a score—five godwits and an equal number of knots. Shortly after we had got into position again, "Here they come," whispers the skipper, and far away in the dim distance I discern something like the faint edge of a cloud. It is the geese. Lower still we crouch beneath the thwarts, watching them wheel to and fro over the sea. Presently they are heading direct towards us. Keep low! the wind is dead against them, and it is a grand chance for a shot; now they are over us, but at a mighty height. Surely no gun can reach them? But a modern full-choke loaded with double B is a powerful weapon; and though no immediate result followed my double salute, yet it had told. A single goose separates itself from the ranks, and after flying on some quarter-mile alone throws up its long neck, turns over, and falls with a plunge into the sea. Two or three other packs pass over with resonant clamour while we are away retrieving my goose; but J. was ready for them, and again a single goose detaches itself, bravely struggles onwards, and finally, after a perfectly executed "tower," falls dead not far from the boat. It is almost full light ere we regain our anchorage, and shortly the largest pack of geese we have yet seen—over five hundred—essay to run the gauntlet. During a furious squall of wind and snow they pass right between us, and, though at a great height, our four barrels were well placed. One goose fell direct, winged, another pair dropping dead (as the first two had done) some distance beyond. All three were easily secured. Now a little flight of golden eyes appear—five in all—and one duck falls to a long shot, a clean kill.

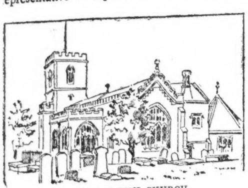
The light was now growing rapidly, and the sky to the eastward already brilliant with the tints of the coming sunrise. Dimmer shine the stars, and fainter and fainter gleams the flare of the lighthouse. Nothing is in sight seawards but a clamorous crowd of laughing gulls and a cloud of sea-mice (dunlins), flashing alternately dark and then silvery white in the early light. Then, just as we begin to think of breakfast, two large birds rapidly approaching on a bee-line catch one's eye; they swerve from the boat and pass right over the point—weird-looking sea-fowl, their long necks and long bodies carried at a slight angle. J. appears to rise from the sea itself—so low and narrow is now his *point d'appui* amidst the rising tide—and the leading bird collapses to the shot and falls headlong, sending up a shower of spray. He is a diver, or "loon" in the language of the coast, and after picking him up we re-embark, for the day is now begun and the "flight" is over. Two or three more divers, and a long string of oyster-catchers, pass along as we pull back up the harbour, hungry as hawks, and not a little stiff and benumbed by the long cold vigil. Never was sound more grateful to my ear than that grating rattle indicative of the grinding of the fragrant berries from Arabia.

C

THE STATE OF RELIGION IN THE EAST-END.—I.

(By our Special Commissioner.)

My instructions from the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* were to select a representative civil parish at the East-end of the metropolis, and to give without any partiality a fair description of what is being carried out by the Church of England, the Church of Rome, and the various Nonconformist bodies for the moral, social, educational, and religious good of the toiling masses in the East-end of London. I have endeavoured to carry out my instructions without fear or favour, and the results of my inquiries will perhaps throw useful light upon the work which is being done by the different religious agencies in our midst. There is much being done, and that wants doing, no doubt, in the South of London, and in North London likewise; but, *mutatis mutandis*, what is true of an East-end parish applies likewise to districts with more or less similar surroundings, in whatever part of the metropolis they may be situated. It has been said that in such a parish as Kensington, so rooted is the habit of church-going, that if the dullest of preachers occupied the pulpit, people would still go; but there is much truth in what the late Bishop of Manchester said in a sermon at St. George's-in-the-East:—



STEPNEY PARISH CHURCH.

> However it may be with the East end of London, I am not sure whether the West-end has any reason to plume itself on its superior godliness, whether the dukes and duchesses, the earls and countesses, the squires and knights and their ladies are much more like what men and women ought to be than the costermongers and women of the East of London. No doubt at the West-end churches are filled; but if we ask what fills the West-end churches, it is not certain that we can give a satisfactory answer to the question. . . . I was told the other day of a noted preacher who drew an enormous crowd to hear him under the dome of St. Paul's, and yet, immediately the service was over, the people rushed out asking who had won the Grand Prix of Paris.

A Typical East-end Parish.

The Bishop of Bedford, as charged specially with the care of the East-end of London, was naturally the first person from whom I took counsel as to the best typical parish for my purpose, and by a process of exhaustion he arrived at the conclusion that Stepney would be the most suitable. St. George's-in-the-East, he said, thanks to the work of Prebendary Harry Jones, had probably done more than any other East-end parish in the organization of charity; and Whitechapel, from the attention called to it by the murders of last year, seemed a specially appropriate district. Both, however, had, he thought, too small areas for my purpose, and both through Father Lowder's labours in one instance, and those of Mr. Barnett in the other, were generally known to the public. Stepney he considered would, by a process of exhaustion, be the most suitable field for my inquiries. It was at one time the mother church of the whole of the East-end of London. Many people of note formerly lived within its borders, and an old lady still alive, belonging to one of the great families of brewers, remembers a former rector who held another living, and was likewise a college don, who was only in the parish for three or four months in a year. The congregation of the mother church at that time did not exceed forty, although the population annexed to it was 73,000, and there was only one curate. Under the Rev. Joseph Bardsley and the present vicar of St, Martin's-in-the-Fields, a great improvement took place, the parish church, a very handsome building, having been restored during the latter's tenure of office. The Rev. Edwyn Hoskyns is working hard on moderate High Church lines; but what can he effect with a population of 22,000 when the parish church only accommodates 1,200 worshippers?

The Parish and the People.

These are the numbers attached to the district of the mother church. It is very difficult to arrive at the actual inhabitants of the civil parish of Stepney, because people differ as to what constitutes it. The people do not elect a churchwarden, there being no vestry, as under Sir Benjamin Hall's Act the vestry was constituted at Mile-end, where two churchwardens are chosen at Easter, one at Mile-end New Town and one at Ratcliff for the parish church of Stepney. The parish is split up into hamlets, the areas of which do not coincide with the ecclesiastical districts; and now that Limehouse and Whitechapel—formerly in Stepney—are quite separate, it may be assumed, for all practical purposes, that the population of Stepney proper is about 100,000. Stepney, which had at one time two clergymen and one church for a population of 73,000, extending over a very large area, has now fifteen churches, besides mission chapels, and some forty clergy labouring in the entire parish, in addition to the Roman Catholic and Nonconformist agencies, of which I shall treat later.

Church Services and Clubs.

In the parish church, which is open for private prayer all day—and, what is more, utilized for that purpose—there are frequent and well ordered services on Sundays and week days, a special feature being the afternoon musical service, and instruction given after the usual evening service by the rector. Although there is one of the largest and best board schools in London close to the rectory, drawing its 2,500 children largely from other districts, as also another with 1,200 children, the Church schools with 1,500 scholars are in a very flourishing condition, and suitable boys are passed on to the technical schools at the People's Palace, which are doing a grand work. The boys in St. Dunstan's are well looked after from thirteen to seventeen years of age, when in too many parishes they loaf about the street corners. The rough lads are the special care of one of the curates, the Rev. Frank Gurdon, a member of an old Norfolk family, who has a speciality for dealing with them. Boys from the day schools join an Old Boys' Association, for whom a club-room, gymnasium, and classes of all kinds are provided. There are a large number of members of the Girls' Friendly Society; and on Sunday afternoons the rector conducts a class for men, nearly all of whom are communicants, who include dock labourers and artisans of all kinds, with a sprinkling of shopmen. There were 1,000 baptisms last year in the parish church, and the communicants number more than 600. There are four mission halls, and the rector has a staff of six clergy, besides deaconesses, mission women, and Scripture readers. Mr. Hoskyns is of opinion that help from the West-end is impracticable save where ladies will inhabit for a time a prophetess's chamber on the spot, for he reckons that from the time of a lady going up stairs, say, in Belgravia, to put on her bonnet, to the time it is taken off, three hours is consumed on the journey alone. One lady came down to help him, and, stifled by the fog, said she could not with her bronchitis venture again. He suggested her paying a substitute and she has since given him £30 a year towards a mission woman, an example others might well follow.

The Church and "the Lapsed Masses."

The rector of Stepney is a great believer in self-help. He told the congregation of the parish church in his first sermon that he did not mean to waste his time begging at the West-end; and the fact that £530 was contributed in the offertory last year in that district, and £85 in boxes—a considerable proportion in farthings—shows that his advice has been taken. Some of the pews are still let for the defrayment of church expenses. There is a church council of ten, including the four churchwardens, who deal with all questions of finance; and a relief committee consider all applications for relief, the particulars of each being given on paper. Each case is dealt with on its own merits, sickness being considered to give the first claim to consideration. The question of creed is entirely ignored. Mr. Hoskyns says that the great need of the parish is a second church, with a good club-room as part of the building. He has a large staff of clergy capable of working two churches, but to expect that 1,200 sittings should suffice for such a population as that with which he has to deal is absurd. He has already secured £2,000. His opinion is that though the mass of the people are not churchgoers and somewhat indifferent and alienated through past neglect, they are by no means irreligious, and he mentioned a singular fact that a large percentage of the people do not go out of their houses after the midday meal on Sundays. He spoke of the solid and excellent qualities of the working women, combined with no little grace of manner. There is comparatively little extreme poverty; and though the congregation at the parish church contains many *bonâ fide* poor, they are so respectably dressed that strangers would not recognize them. The problem, however, has still to be solved how the Church is to get hold of the very lowest of the people, who undoubtedly frequent the services held by Dr. Barnardo and Mr. Charrington in their mission halls, which are on either side of the parish church of Stepney.

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STI[illegible] and CO., 42, Southampton-row, Holborn, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

NEW NOVELS AND TALES.*

In point of mere narrative art, it would be hard to find any fault with Mr. Norris's new story, "Mrs. Fenton;" and the author disarms more searching criticism by modestly calling his work "a sketch." Truth to tell, the characters grouped around the central figure are sketchy enough, even the hero being the merest "Portrait of a Gentleman." But Mrs. Fenton is in her way a creation. She is a new type of adventuress, an amiable Becky Sharp, a virtuous Baronne d'Ange (see "Le Demi-Monde"), a "New Magdalen" who is not a Magdalen, and who is blessed (or cursed) with a sense of humour. We should not like to vouch for the unimpeachable morality of the story; for, despite the strain of commonness in Mrs. Fenton which Mr. Norris carefully and cleverly suggests, we find ourselves according her something very like sympathy, instead of the mere contemptuous pity which is, strictly speaking, all she deserves. We cannot help regretting Fred. Musgrave's constancy to his Cromwell-road Amelia. But for that unhappy entanglement, and but for the inopportune appearance of Mr. Dodd, he might have lived happy and died happy with his seductive Becky. We have already admitted that this is an immoral view of the matter, for, after all, it is impossible to argue away the fact that Becky is a swindler. It is Mr. Norris's fault (or shall we not say his merit?) that we feel we should rather like to be swindled on similar terms and by the same artist. Were it not for the crudity of theatrical effects in general, and English theatrical effects in particular, we would suggest that "Mrs. Fenton" contains the material for a charming tragi-comedy; but where is the actress who could play the title-part?

It is by no mere chance that most of the chapter-mottoes in Miss Bramston's "Apples of Sodom" are taken from the works of Mr. Browning. Her book is a study in that spiritualized psychology of which Mr. Browning is the chief professor. It is a very earnest, very able, and withal a not unhealthy piece of work. The pietistic tone, though unmistakeable, is never strident, and the character-analysis is none the less true for being executed from a religious standpoint. All the leading figures in the story are admirably individualized, and even some of the minor personages—the second Mrs. Constable for example—are firmly and happily touched-in. The tragedy, which is ingeniously and very naturally evolved, rises at some points to a high pitch of spiritual intensity; yet Miss Bramston is never betrayed into morbid over-emphasis. There are touches of humour here and there, but the general note of the book is sad. It is the work of a conscientious and accomplished writer.

As "The Sin of Joost Avelingh" contains sketches of Dutch life too detailed and explanatory to have much interest for those to the manner born, we presume that it is written in English, for English readers. Otherwise we could easily have supposed it a translation from the Dutch, so thoroughly Batavian is its atmosphere. Be he English or Dutch, or a little of both, Mr. Maarten Maartens is a capital story-teller. The starting-point of his tale is excellently conceived. It is one of those cases of conscience which arise out of the uncertainties of medical science—a counterpart to the case of Bulstrode and Raffles in "Middlemarch." There are instances in which a trivial error of judgment, a momentary deficiency in presence of mind, may, for an uneasy conscience, assume the proportions of deliberate murder. It is highly probable that Baron van Trotsem would have died of apoplexy whatever Joost might have done; but the knowledge that he did not do the right thing at the right moment, combined with the consciousness that in his heart of hearts he longed for his uncle's death, is enough to beget the most poignant remorse. The further developments both of character and circumstance are interesting enough; the book is fairly well written; and the aforesaid sketches of Dutch manners and customs are vivid and amusing.

Mr. Brander Matthews possesses in ample measure the American knack of yarn-spinning. He knows how to awaken the reader's curiosity at the outset and hold it to the close, even though the actual matter of his stories may be trivial enough. The weird fantasy of a "A Family Tree" is worked out with plenty of ingenuity, but the tone of the narrative is, to our mind, rather too matter-of-fact. A little of Hawthorne's vagueness would not have come amiss. The "Idle Notes of an Uneventful Voyage" are gay and entertaining; and "On the Battlefield," an excellent story, would have been better, in our opinion, without its last chapter, which is something of a "sell." Of the barbarously-named "Scherzi and Skizzen" the episode "In a Bob-tail Car" is by far the best. In "Such Stuff as Dreams" we feel that Mr. Matthews obtains his concluding surprise somewhat too cheaply.

"JEZEBEL'S FRIENDS."

"Jezebel's Friends," by Dora Russell (3 vols., Spencer Blackett), is a painful and rather repulsive tale of the "Society" order. Frances, eldest daughter of Colonel Forth, gives birth prematurely to an illegitimate child, and persuades her younger sister, Ruth, to carry it away at night and bury it on the seashore. In defiance of all considerations, whether of pathology or commonplace experience, Miss Forth's escapade is represented as neither unfitting her for partaking in the daily gatherings and social festivities of a garrison town, nor as subjecting her to the slightest suspicion or adverse remark on the part of neighbours; indeed, the occurrence would have altogether eluded detection had not Ruth been observed on her midnight errand by Major Audley, commander of the garrison, who possesses himself of her secret, and by its means forces her to discard the young officer to whom her troth has been plighted, and to accept him instead for her husband. The remaining part of the narrative is a sad record of ill-assorted marriages, intrigue, and seduction. Those who relish tales of this kind will find the characters, such as they are, faithfully and consistently drawn, and the action well sustained throughout.

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* "Mrs. Fenton; a Sketch." By W. E. Norris. (London: Longmans, Green, and Co. 1889.)

"Apples of Sodom; a Novel." By M. Bramston. (London: Walter Smith and Innes. 1889.)

"The Sin of Joost Avelingh; a Dutch Story." By Maarten Maartens. (London: Remington and Co, 1889.)

"A Family Tree and Other Stories." By Brander Matthews. (London: Longmans, Green, and Co. 1889.)

FIGHTING THE WATER COMPANIES.

How to Save £100,000 a Year.

Although we have heard very little of it for some time, the quarrel between the metropolitan water companies and the consumers keeps simmering, and one of these days it may again take an acute form. The matter has been brought under our notice at this juncture by the receipt of a pamphlet by Mr. Archibald E. Dobbs, who, as an old combatant of the companies, knows exactly where recent legal decisions have left us. With one of these he is by no means satisfied. The House of Lords on the 30th November, 1883, gave judgment on an appeal in his action against the Grand Junction Water Works Company which had far-reaching consequences. It settled that the meaning of the words "annual value" was rateable and not gross value, and the rates had to be lowered accordingly. This affected all the metropolitan and also many of the provincial water companies. Five months ago the House of Lords gave another judgment on an appeal in an action against the New River Company which had been proceeding during more than three years. The first action resulted in the complete defeat of the water company. The apparent result of the second is a complete defeat of the consumer; but "the remarkable result of the judgment is the establishment of a right which is worth all the time, trouble, and cost to the public."

As to family residences, used only for family residential purposes, there is no dispute, the proper charge for supply being the annual value rates. Where the building is a place of business, not used as the residence of a family, was the subject of the late litigation. The company has always charged such business premises according to the annual values, and have refused to supply through a meter at meter rates, although the rents are out of all proportion to their value as residences, and the quantity of water used is trifling. Their lordships were very scathing in their criticism of the obscurity of the Act, but they were compelled to find that where a supply was not required for "domestic purposes" the company could not be compelled to supply by meter. As to that Mr. Dobbs has a good deal to say, one section running clearly counter to the decision; but he points out as a clear effect of their lordships' decision that "owners or occupiers of dwelling-houses taking water for domestic purposes at rates on annual value are entitled to be supplied with water by meter for other purposes at charges not exceeding the statutory meter rates." Coffee-house keepers, greengrocers, fishmongers, and public-house keepers, who reside on the premises, all want water for trade use, and in all such cases the practice of the New River Company is invariable. For small users of water they usually add an arbitrary charge to the annual value rate, and refuse to allow a meter to be used. Where much water is used the company compel the firm to enter into an agreement to take supply through a meter, fixing a minimum consumption and charging "at least double the statutory maximum rate." The Act gives no power to fix any minimum quantity, but they justify their procedure by asserting that there is no power to compel water supply for any except residential family requirements under any circumstances. Now, by the recent decision, any one living in a dwelling-house can not only enforce domestic supply, but is entitled to compel supply for other purposes at meter rates. The householder who is charged extra water rates for his garden or his coach-house is exactly in the same position as the keeper of a public-house. Says Mr. Dobbs:—

> The houses affected are every building, being a dwelling-house, and using water for any other than domestic purposes, for which a charge—probably excessive—is now made. This will include—(1) nearly every public house, and very many fishmongers, greengrocers, coffee-shops, eating-houses not licensed to sell alcoholic drinks, and so on; (2) dwelling houses—most houses with any sort of garden (unless the rate has been disputed and was given up at the time of the active working of my league, December 1883—November 1885); also (3) stables and coach-houses, where the rate will in many cases be reduced. In some of these dwellinghouse shops, and in some private houses, the reduction will amount to from £3 up to £10, in some to three or four shillings. There are more than 150,000 houses supplied [by the New River Company]. Suppose one quarter are affected by the decision, and take steps to get the reduction. Let the average be 4*s*. a house affected, the reduction will be £7,500 a year. But half the total houses supplied would be nearer the mark, and at this the lowest average I can take, supposing a house is affected at all, the reduction will be £15,000. A far higher average would probably be true; however, I take the lowest possible average on purpose.

The judgment in the House of Lords in the first case lowered the rates of hundreds, indeed of thousands, of the smaller householders. Finding its income and revenue reduced, the New River Company raised suddenly and considerably the rates paid by consumers in the City, and the second litigation followed. The other companies too increased the amounts levied from the wealthier houses, which before had been rated below the rateable value, and raised the charges for trade supplies, gardens, and stables. The Grand Junction officials admitted that Mr. Dobbs had reduced their rentals by £16,000 a year, but they raised the rates on larger houses, as well as the trade and extra charges, by £18,000, so that they were better off than before. As the recent decision makes these charges to be of more than doubtful legality, will the public be content to pay them? Here is work for the County Council.

> If London care nothing for a colossal injustice, but are pleased to grumble in a feeble way, let us pay our rates, and leave the water companies alone. I will be no party to mere harassing the companies. But if they determine to take up the question in a scientific way, by a methodical attack, and test and settle the true meaning of these Acts, I believe more than £100,000 a year could be struck off the rates, and at a cost of less than £20,000. Suppose now that every test case fought by the County Council was lost, it would be £20,000 thrown away: not really *thrown away*, indeed, for the questions would be settled: and the result might be so monstrous that legislation would become necessary. But suppose only one test case were won, the gain could scarcely be less than the whole £20,000 in one year, provided the cases and the points of attack were well chosen. But let all concerned remember that in water cases it is very easy to make mistakes. Neither the late Metropolitan Board of Works nor the City Corporation have reason to boast of their success in litigation or other dealing with water companies.

The New Asbestos Company (Limited).

Mr. J. Alfred Fisher, general manager of the United Asbestos Company writes:—

> My attention has been directed to a letter in reference to the above in your columns of the 14th inst. I am quite of your correspondent's opinion that the "Concessions" acquired by the vendors are of little value. All the known asbestos lands in Italy have been frequently explored by the United Asbestos Company's officials, and we are not aware of any mines other than those held by this company which contain fibre suitable for spinning into thread, cloth, &c. Many properties, principally in Val d'Aosta, have been offered to us, but discarded as worthless. It would be interesting to know where the sixty-two concessions of the New Asbestos Company are situated, and this is a question which intending shareholders should ask. That Italian asbestos is of a very superior description no one who has seen it and understands the subject can for a moment doubt, and for special purposes where a really first-class fibre is required "Italian" is always preferred to Canadian. Italian asbestos millboard also, an article in general use, commands double the price of Canadian, and now that "first cost" is not so important a consideration as when trade was bad, the demand for Italian is fast increasing. Last year, for example, we took from our Italian mines nearly double the quantity we mined in 1888, and this year we shall require at least double the quantity obtained last year. If, therefore, the new company have any concessions capable of producing first-class fibre for spinning and weaving—which I very much doubt—they may turn them to useful account; but in any case there can be no question that the enormous price which the public are asked to pay for them is out of all proportion to their value.

Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage."

Sir Bernard Burke, C.B., LL.D., Ulster King of Arms, has issued the fifty-second edition of his well-known genealogical and heraldic dictionary. The Dukedom of Buckingham and Chandos has become extinct. The meaning of this portentous statement, together with all the other notable events in the peerage history of 1889 cannot be anywhere better learned than in the admirably accurate chronicle this book affords.

READERS LEAVING HOME TEMPORARILY can have the PALL MALL GAZETTE forwarded at the following rates:—Two weeks, 1*s*. 6*d*.; four weeks, 3*s*. SATURDAY'S SPECIAL EDITION posted in time for delivery in the COUNTRY on SUNDAY MORNING, forwarded for 6*s*. 6*d*. per annum. Address, The Publisher, *Pall Mall Gazette* Office, Northumberland-street Strand, W.C.

DRURY LANE.—THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—TWICE DAILY at 1.30 and 7.15, AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, produced on a scale of splendour surpassing in magnificence the displays offered to the public by Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians each of whom is an acknowledged attraction in himself—Messrs. Nicholls, Leno, Lauri, jun., Griffiths Brothers, Conquest, jun., Leopold Brothers, Abb, Payne (Clown), and Campbell; Misses Vernon, Faudelle, Hewitt, Ænea, and Duggan. Box-office open from 10 A.M. all day.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The PREMIER THEATRE of London. Lessees, THE OPERA COMPANY (LIMITED). Twice daily at 1.30 and 7.15. Grand CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME entitled CINDERELLA. Written by RICHARD HENRY. The lyrics by CLEMENT SCOTT. Invented and produced by CHARLES HARRIS. Musical Director, Mr. EDWARD SOLOMON. Gigantic Success. Miss MINNIE PALMER (specially engaged for the part of Cinderella), Miss VIOLET CAMERON as THE PRINCE, and the most powerful Company ever seen in Pantomime. Doors open 1.0 and 6.45. Box-office open continuously from 10 till 10 P.M. No early doors. "First come, first served."—HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

COVENT GARDEN.—Lessee, FREEMAN THOMAS.—GRAND CIRCUS, under the direction of AUGUSTUS HARRIS and FREEMAN THOMAS.—The Tamed Trained Lion on Horseback (the great sensation of Paris), with the most Marvellous Mastiff ever seen. Wonderful Siberian Bears. 30 Clowns 100 highly-trained Horses and Ponies. Gou-Gou and his Wonderful Pig. Jessica, the Graceful and Champion Wire-walker. The Hoffman Sisters (Horizontal-bar Performers). Sylvester (Renowned Jockey Rider). Children's CINDERELLA PANTOMIME, in the Arena. TWICE DAILY, at 1.30 and 7.0. Doors open at 1.0 for Morning Performances. Prices from 6*d.* to £4 4*s.* Box-office open daily 10 to 5.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS DAY at 2.30 and 8.30, the entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled, THE GONDOLIERS, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Doors open at 2 and 8. MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-DAY and EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

LYRIC THEATRE, SHAFTESBURY-AVENUE, PICCADILLY-CIRCUS.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, HENRY J. LESLIE.—EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a new Comedy Opera in Three Acts, entitled THE RED HUSSAR by H. P. STEPHENS and EDWARD SOLOMON. Preceded at 7.40 by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M. Seats can be booked three months in advance. MATINEE TO-DAY and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. BENSON.—Mr. F. R. BENSON'S SHAKESPEARIAN COMPANY TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 8, doors open 7.30, overture 7.45, in Shakespeare's Fairy Comedy, with the Mendelssohn incidental music,

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM

MATINEES of A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM THIS DAY and EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY till further notice. Doors open at 2, commence 2.30, overture 2.15. Children half price to stalls and dress circle at Matinées. Box-office open daily from 10.0 till 5.0. No fees. Acting Manager, Mr. H. JALLAND.—GLOBE THEATRE.

NOVELTY THEATRE, GREAT QUEEN-STREET, W.C.—GREATEST SENSATION of the Day.—Six Special Performances of the Screaming Farcical Comedy, KLEPTOMANIA, preceded by a front piece. Mr. Mark Melford, Miss Ruth Rutland, and first-class company, for One Week, commencing MONDAY, January 27th. Engaged by the Proprietors of "RARE BITS." 7,000 Free Admissions.—For particulars see this day's number of "RARE BITS."

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—THIS DAY. Doors open at 12, close at 11.30. TWO GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENTS, at 3 and 8. F. P. SLAVIN at 10 P.M. Admission One Shilling, Children Sixpence.

LAST NIGHT of FRANK P. SLAVIN. THIS EVENING, at 10 P.M. ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Admission as usual.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—TO-NIGHT, at 10 P.M., FRANK P. SLAVIN, the Champion of England, will give an Exhibition with the Amateur Heavy Weight Champion Mr. BOWMAN. Last Night. Book reserved seats in advance.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—THIS DAY at 3 and 8.—Sam Lockhart's six Extraordinary and Wonderful Performing Elephants, exclusively engaged at an enormous cost; Professor Tregetour, Shadowgraphist; Wingfield's Performing Dogs; Jennion's Marionettes, Menotti on the High Wire, the Athos Troupe, Mr. Kelson Trueman, the Brothers Beiso, the Kellino Troupe, Ottaway and Pepper, La Petite Bertoto. The Brothers Hanlon in their new Regal Aerial Aquariato Show, Professor Cross.—TWICE DAILY at 3 and 8.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Great Aquatic Entertainments in the Great Aquarium Annexe, by Miss AGNES BECKWITH, Professors F. E. WILLIE and CHARLIE BECKWITH, champion world swimmers, and troup of charming lady artistes. Twice daily, at 5.25 and 10.15.

CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME, ALADDIN.—VERDICT of LONDON PRESS. "Brilliant and beautiful." "Delightfully quaint." "A triumph of art and ingenuity." "No end of fun." "Not a dull moment." "Big success." DAILY, at 3. TWICE on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 7.30. Seats, 1*s.* to 5*s.*, exclusive of admission to Palace. Written by HORACE LENNARD. Invented and produced by OSCAR BARRETT.

PANORAMA of WATERLOO, Ashley-place (behind the Army and Navy Stores, Westminster). BATTLE of WATERLOO.—GRAND PANORAMA painted by Chev. P. FLEISCHER. The PANORAMA is NOW OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Entrance 1*s.* AN EXHIBITION of RELICS, under the Patronage of his Grace the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, is open in connection with the Panorama. During the afternoon Mrs. HUNT'S Lady Orchestra will perform.

MADAME TUSSAUD AND SONS EXHIBITION.—Music all day from 12 to 10 P.M. Recitals by Mr. Mull on the New Organ from 12 to 2, and 6 to 7.30. Mr. SEEBOLD's Jungfrau Kapelle Swiss Band and Mountain Singers, in National Costumes, as played before her Majesty the QUEEN at Balmoral on fifty different Instruments from to 2 to 4. The Grand Orchestra conducted by Mr. HENRY TINNEY, from 4 to 6 and 7.30 to 10. Open from 10 till 10. Admission 1*s.*; children under twelve, 6*d.*

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE OF THE GREAT FALLS, by PHILIPPOTEAUX, Pleasant Lounge, Music, Niagara Improved Sweetmeat Stores, Cheap Luncheons and Teas. Fogs defeated. Electric Light. Building properly warmed. Admission 1*s.* No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors.

ART GALLERY.

TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN; Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES. NOW OPEN. NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET. 10 to 6. Admission 1*s.* Hon. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary

HOTEL LIST.

BOURNEMOUTH.—THE HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, of world-wide reputation for comfort. Full south. Magnificent Sea Views. Table d'hote. Electric Light.—JOHN KILNER, Proprietor.

GRAND CANARY HOTEL SANTA CATALINA.—The finest winter climate in the world.—This charming hotel faces the sea, and is surrounded by its own beautifully laid-out grounds. The hotel is replete with every modern improvement, and the sanitary arrangements leave nothing to be desired. Information may be obtained and plans seen at the offices of the CANARY ISLANDS CO., 1, LAURENCE POUNTNEY-HILL, LONDON, E.C.

ARREST OF AN AMERICAN TRAMWAY OFFICIAL.

A PAINFUL STORY.

The New York police yesterday arrested a man named Jackson a charge of embezzlement. Jackson was at one time in a comfortable position as a teller in the Sub-Treasury Department at Washington. He was himself trusted and respected, and his father was a prominent figure in religious and philanthropic society. A painful sensation was caused, therefore, in 1887, when young Jackson suddenly disappeared, and it was discovered that he had embezzled the national funds to the extent of 10,000 dols. The fugitive made his way to Canada, and thence it was ascertained, sailed in of the Allan steamers for Scotland. On his arrival in Glasgow he indulged in riotous living, and continued a course of wild dissipation until he arrived at the end of his ill-gotten resources. Then he tried to obtain money from home, but failed, because in the meantime his unhappy father had died of the grief and pain caused by his son's dishonesty. Jackson finally became homesick, and having managed to raise enough money to pay for a steerage passage arrived here some time ago under an assumed name and penniless, but was not discovered until yesterday.

THE HEALTH OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

It is stated this morning that the Princess of Wales and Princess Maud have maintained the improvement in their health, and continue to make progress. Princess Maud is now out of her room.

A RIVAL TO MONTE CARLO.

There is great excitement at Monte Carlo at the news that a Casino at Tangiers has just been opened precisely similar to the one at Monaco. It is conceded that the new venture starts at a disadvantage, having revived the extremely unpopular "double zero." It is evident the Tangiers people intend making a bid for Americans. They have already opened a new hotel, called the New York Hotel, and prospectuses and alluring advertisements of the new venture are to be sent out all over the United States. It is believed that Mr. Adams, the promoter of the scheme, is an American, and that he obtained the privilege from the Emperor of Morocco through the good offices of the United States Consul at Tangiers. People here and at Nice console themselves with the knowledge that it takes three days to get from Marseilles to Tangiers, and that there is therefore no immediate danger of Monaco being wiped from the face of the earth.—*Dalziel's Agency.*

THE LATE MRS. LONGMAN.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Longman, widow of the well-known publisher, took place yesterday at Farnborough, Hants, where for many years the family had resided, until, on the death of Mr. Longman, the estate was purchased by the Empress Eugénie. There are still some surviving who can recall with pleasure the brilliant literary circle, including Macaulay, M'Culloch, Thomas Moore, Trevelyan, and Froude, which shared the hospitality of Mr. Longman's house. For more than fifty years the deceased lady held a distinguished place in the literary society of London.

THE SHERBORNE SCHOOL CASE.

Mr. Justice Denman concluded yesterday the hearing, in camera, of the action of Malin *v.* Young, in which the plaintiff, a former master of Sherborne School, sought to recover damages from the defendant, the headmaster, for libel. His lordship intimated that he would give judgment on Tuesday next in open court. Owing to people seeking to obtain admission into the court where the proceedings were going on, by direction of the learned judge, the fact that the case was under consideration did not appear in the official paper for the past two days.

NOTICES.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or 9s. 9d. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom 4s. 11d. per quarter; for the Continent, United States, Canada, and Egypt 6s. per quarter; for the Cape Colonies, Transvaal, Australia, New Zealand, West Indies, and South America 6s. 6d. per quarter; for India and China 7s. 7d. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

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Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5s. each.

BARNUM and BAILEY'S FAREWELL.—We announced a brief season only when we opened our Exhibition in London; this because previous contracts made for our forthcoming American tour compelled an early return.

Although in the full tide of continuous and most flattering success, with the best portion of the season before us, and every indication of increasing prosperity, the time that will be necessarily consumed in our return voyage, and in preliminary arrangements for the opening of our season in America, make it absolutely imperative that our exhibition, at Olympia, should close on Feb. 15 next.

A most generous measure of patronage testifies to the sincerity of the many requests for a prolonging of our season; but to keep faith on both sides of the Atlantic, we must regretfully bid you adieu on the above date, hoping that our parting will not be final, and with sentiments of grateful appreciation of the generous and friendly welcome accorded us.

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BBBB       A       RRRR    NN    N   U    U   M       M    SSS
B   B     A A      R   R   N N   N   U    U   MM     MM    S
BBBB     A   A     RRRR    N  N  N   U    U   M M   M M    SSS
B   B   AAAAA      R   R   N   N N    U  U    M  MM   M      S
BBBB   A     A     R    R  N    NN     UUU    M   M   M    SSS
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LAST FOUR WEEKS at OLYMPIA. His Greatest Show on Earth and

IMRE KIRALFY'S "NERO" must positively CLOSE their illustrious London Season, and only appearance in Europe, on

SATURDAY, Feb. 15, and return to America. New attractions will be constantly added, and everything done to make the last weeks the most brilliant.

EXCURSIONS, at very cheap rates, will be run from all parts of Great Britain, and every facility offered for the accommodation of those coming from afar.

EVERY PERFORMANCE will be EQUALLY COMPLETE and MAGNIFICENT. Nothing will be curtailed nor omitted. The recorded verdict of both Press and Public, that "There was never anything like it," will be more than verified during the remainder of our stay. As to miss seeing it will be a life-long regret, remember that

BARNUM'S HOLIDAYS are DRAWING to a CLOSE. Now is the time to go. After Saturday, Feb. 15, you cannot see the Greatest Show on Earth. Barnum must then say "Farewell."

DAILY AFTERNOON and NIGHT EXHIBITIONS. Doors open at 12.0 noon and 6.0 P.M. Performances begin at 2.0 and 8.0 P.M., and conclude at 4.30 and 10.30 P.M. Prices: Amphitheatre 1*s.*, balcony 2*s.* 3*s.*, and 4*s.*, according to location; upper dress circle, 2*s.* 6*d.*; dress circle, 3*s.*; stalls 4*s.*, 5*s.*, and 6*s.*, according to location. With every ticket a numbered reserved seat coupon is given, without extra charge of any kind, which the holder can occupy and leave at will during the performance, without danger of any one else occupying it. Only as many tickets as there are seats. No standing room. By booking in advance admission and a seat are absolutely guaranteed. No booking fee charged at Olympia or 28, Piccadilly. All except 1*s.* and 2*s.* seats booked one week in advance at principal booking offices, and at our official offices at Olympia and at Basil Tree's, 28, Piccadilly, by postal order or personal application. At both Afternoon and Night Exhibitions children between four and ten years will be admitted to all parts of the house at half-price, except in 1*s.* and 2*s.* seats.

FOURTH EDITION.

SUSPENSION OF THE CHELSEA SAVINGS BANK.

THE LOSS ESTIMATED AT 1*s.* IN THE £.

Mr. Pullam M. Evans, of the firm of Evans and Peirson, chartered accountants, 2, Gresham-buildings, Basinghall-street, London, E.C., writes:—"In consequence of neglect of duty on the part of the secretary of the bank the trustees have called me in to investigate the affairs of the bank. I have made a preliminary report to them, which subject to further investigation, shows that the liabilities to depositors, numbering between 7,000 and 8,000, amount to £155,700, and the assets, consisting of the amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, together with cash in the treasurer's hands, amount to £149,900. Under these circumstances the trustees have closed the bank, and immediate steps will be taken to wind up its affairs."

The latest Parliamentary returns relating to savings banks gives the following facts with respect to the Chelsea institution which shows the position at the end of 1888:—

No. of officers—				
Unpaid	1			
Paid	6 —	7		
Amount of security given—				
By the Unpaid	£2,000			
,, Paid	2,100—	£4,100	0	0
Salary and allowances of paid officers		629	0	0
Annual expenses of management, including all salaries for year 1888		803	0	0
Rate per cent. per annum on capital of bank			9	11
Rate of interest paid to depositors		2	13	4
Number of accounts open November, 1888		7,592	0	0
Total amount owing to depositors, November, 1888		160,148	0	0
Total amount invested with National Debt Commissioners		159,465	0	0
Balance in hands of treasurer		1,129	0	0
Total amount of surplus fund in hands of National Debt Commissioners		300	0	0
Annual number of receipts from depositors in money		6,534	0	0
Annual number of receipts from payments to depositors in money		4,877	0	0
Average amount of receipts from depositors		4	4	8
Average amount of payments to depositors		7	17	2

The secretary was paid £227 10*s.*, and had a house. His security is £1,000.

The closing of the bank has caused considerable sensation (writes a representative) in the highways and byways of Chelsea. The rumour of the suspension was whispered last evening, but was not known to many. During the breakfast hour this morning a large crowd assembled about the premises, but read in quite a philosophic spirit the following placard posted on the deserted building:—

"Chelsea Savings Bank.—The trustees and managers beg to state that this bank is now closed. In order to allay unnecessary anxiety, a short statement is appended. Liabilities, as shown by the ledgers, £155,644 4*s.* 6*d.*; assets: amount invested with the National Debt Commissioners, £147,075 18*s.*, cash in the treasurer's hands, £2,527 14*s.* 11*d.*, total £149,983 12*s.* 11*d.* The loss is not expected to exceed 1*s.* in the £1. Steps are now being taken to wind up the affairs of the bank."

The bank is an old-established one, having been started in 1819. The present unpretentious premises at 140, King's-road, Chelsea, were erected in 1840. Inquiries in the neighbourhood tend to show that there were some 7,000 or 8,000 depositors in the bank. They are chiefly working men, and the officers of working-men's labour loan, trade, and Oddfellows' societies, &c. One working man told our representative that the various societies had a "mighty lot o' money" in the bank. He was connected with two such that had deposited over £600, and he seemed very sceptical as to receiving even half his money back again. There was one case reported of a crippled girl whose only source of income was the interest on £100 left in the bank; and another of an "old mother"—a lone widow—whose little all was £70, deposited at No. 140. Of course, in such cases great anxiety prevails. It has not transpired what "the neglect of duty on the part of the secretary" which has led to the closing of the bank was. Nobody about the deserted bank knows. If the suspension causes any scene it will do so to-night. The hours at which the bank was customarily open were—on Mondays, from 12 to 2 P.M., and from 6 to 9 P.M. on Thursdays, from 12 to 2; on Saturdays, from 6 to 9. Of course, Saturday evening is always the busiest time of the week at savings banks, and to-night when the "clients" of the Chelsea bank turn up with their weekly deposits in their pockets, and find themselves confronted by doors locked and barred, they will no doubt relieve their feelings more or less forcibly.

CRITICAL CONDITION OF THE DUKE OF AOSTA.

A Reuter's telegram from Rome this morning says:—The condition of the Duke of Aosta became so serious yesterday that the last sacraments were administered to the Royal patient at eight o'clock last night. King Humbert, on being informed of the alarming turn which his brother's illness had taken, was much affected, and left immediately for Turin. The Duke's wife, his children, and the Princess Clothilde are assembled at his bedside.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE CHIEF RABBI.

The Venerable Chief Rabbi is seriously ill. Several members of the family were hurriedly summoned to Brighton, a special telegram having been received stating that he was in an exceedingly weak and precarious condition.

FROM VIENNA TO PARIS IN A BOX.

STRANGE ADVENTURE OF AN IMPECUNIOUS TAILOR.

Securely packed in a big box, labelled "This side up," "With care," "Fragile," an Austrian tailor, named Hermann and other reminders to railway porters, an Austrian tailor, named Hermann Zeitung, according to the police report, has come in a train all the way from Vienna to Paris. Yesterday afternoon the daring tailor was sent off from the Eastern Railway Custom-house to the Paris central police-station. Zeitung found himself bankrupt in Vienna, but as he was an able cutter, and had invented a new style of lady's riding dress, he thought that by going to Paris he might be able to make capital out of his invention. He accordingly ordered a large box, lined it well with straw, and got into it supplied with beer, bread and sausages. An assistant wrote the necessary directions on the box, which was then forwarded to the railway-station. Hermann, the tailor, was thus conveyed by the Orient express across Austria, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Alsace into France. During nearly sixty hours he suffered purgatorial pains, for he was unable to move, drink, or sleep. Sometimes he felt himself thrown violently on hand-cars by porters while being transferred from one carriage to another; at others he was buried beneath a pile of boxes which threatened to crush in his ribs or smash his skull at any moment. At last, after having undergone a time of indescribable torture, Zeitung suddenly found himself longer than usual out of a railway van. Then he knew that he had arrived at his destination, but the difficulty was how to extricate himself from his narrow wooden prison. At last he began to sneeze, and heard somebody mutter an exclamation. Then he coughed, and he heard himself tapped overhead. Suddenly the lid of his case was lifted off, and out he jumped, to the amazement, if not the consternation, of a group of Custom-house officials, who uttered a chorus of interjectory exclamations at beholding a veritable "Jack in the box" in the shape of a stout, undersized man with a brown moustache, and clothes all covered with straw, salute them in a hang-dog manner and accost them in a language which they did not understand. The *douaniers* made a prisoner of the parcel and marched him before their chief officer, who handed Zeitung over to the police. He promised the station superintendent to repay him as soon as he could, but all this he will have to settle with the magistrates, before whom he will probably be taken to-day.

WHO WILL SUCCEED MR. PATRICK CUMIN?

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* hears that unless Lord Cranbrook suceeds in inducing Sir Francis Sandford to return to his old post it is probable that the Secretaryship of the Education Committee of the Privy Council will be offered to Mr. Henry Craik, C.B. Mr. Craik has been connected with the department ever since he took his degree at Oxford in 1870, and in 1885 he was appointed Secretary of the Scotch Education Department. He is a recognized authority on educational matters, and a man of sound and moderate views. He has, besides, made a name for himself in literature by his excellent "Life of Swift."

A SPLIT IN THE ROYAL NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

Owing to difficulties which have arisen between other officers and Lieutenant Seth-Smith, additional Lieutenant Commanding the London Brigade of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, whose headquarters are on board her Majesty's ship *Frolic*, opposite Somerset House, two out of the eight sub-lieutenants have resigned their commissions, and another has applied for leave and has intimated that he does not purpose to return to active work in the corps. The officers in question are Messrs. W. G. Klein, A. G. Wildy, and C. H. Jacks. Their example has been followed by a considerable number of private members, about thirty-five having severed their connection with one Battery (No. 4) alone. This action seriously threatens the future of the London Brigade.

THE IRISH LAND COMMISSION.

The *Dublin Express*, in an article on the impending charges in the Irish Land Commission, says:—Mr. Balfour's bill is likely to effect a complete reorganization of the Commission and the creation of an enlarged tribunal having the management and control of the various duties and obligations connected with Irish land which have been remitted from the agrarian legislation of recent years. Judge Monroe's legal abilities would have far better scope for their employment as judge of the Land Commission Court than in his present court, the entire work of which could with advantage be taken over by the Land Commission.

RECALCITRANT WITNESSES IN IRELAND.

Two witnesses summoned to a private inquiry at Woodford under the Crimes Act regarding the recent alleged dynamite outrage have been committed to gaol for refusing to answer questions.

IS MR. PARKE TO BE A FIRST-CLASS MISDEMEANANT?

The feeling here (writes the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*) that the sentence of twelve months' imprisonment upon Mr. Parke for libelling Lord Euston was altogether out of proportion to the offence will speedily find public expression. An appeal, I learn, is at once to be made to Mr. Matthews to follow a precedent set by Lord Cross in 1885, and make Mr. Parke a first-class misdemeanant; and a petition is to be prepared asking the House of Commons to direct a searching investigation into the whole proceedings which led to the libel action, and the alleged connection of Scotland-yard with the case.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The report of the directors of the Metropolitan Railway Company, to be submitted to the proprietors at the half-yearly general meeting of the company, to be held on the 24th inst., states that the total receipts for the half-year ending December 31, 1889, deducting this company's proportion of the revenue of the City lines and extensions, have been £334,470 0*s.* 7*d.*, and the expenses £144,248 13*s.* 5*d.*, leaving a profit of £190,221 7*s.* 2*d.* The receipts show an increase of £8,039 2*s.* 5*d.*, and the expenses of £9,721 19*s.* 10*d.*, as compared with the corresponding half-year of 1888.

CARLISLE CASTLE ON FIRE.

This morning the banqueting hall of Carlisle Castle, which is used as military orderly rooms and clothing depot, was gutted by flames, which originated at the pay office. A large quantity of regimental stores and records were destroyed, and the colours of one of the militia regiments were burned.

TWO CLYDESDALE STALLIONS BURNED.

Flames broke out last night at the stables of James Wright, of Thirsk, when the Pride of Clyde, and Erin's Pride, two valuable Clydesdale entire horses, were burnt to death. The whole of the stables were destroyed.

THE REPRESENTATION OF BIRMINGHAM.

The *Birmingham Post* says Lord Salisbury and Lord Hartington have not yet discussed the subject, and therefore have not come to any decision as to what advice they will give.

LORD HARTINGTON'S ILLNESS.

Now that Lord Hartington is convalescent, it may be mentioned how ill he has really been (writes the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*). At one point, indeed, his life was in absolute danger; but every effort was made to prevent the spread of the news, and thus to arouse public alarm. The theory of the illness commonly accepted is that it was the effect of a neglected cold; but the resulting symptoms were so serious that this seems hardly to suffice.

THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST ARMY CORPS.

It is reported that the First Army Corps is approaching a condition of readiness. At Woolwich, Portland, Devonport, and Pembroke there is now an almost perfect suit of equipment for the three divisions composing the corps. These are packed away—or are to be packed away—in spacious storehouses. They include tents, tools, transport-waggons, handcarts for small-arms, and ambulances. So excellent is the accommodation for wharfage that War Department vessels can be brought with their cargoes almost up to the doors of the warehouses. It has taken many years to bring the corps into this condition.

Mr. Holman Hunt was reported yesterday to be somewhat better.

The Queen has presented a valuable parcel of cast linen to the Chelsea Hospital for Women.

There is reason to believe that the Marquis of Salisbury will preside at the dinner to be given to Lord Harris by the members of the Northbrook Club on the eve of the new Governor's departure for Bombay.

The Rev. William Butler, M.A., ex-Rector of Padworth, Berks, and head-master for twenty-four years of the Nottingham Grammar School, expired on Wednesday, at 13, Victoria-square, Reading, after a few days' illnesss, of influenza. He graduated at Queen's College, Oxford. Whilst acting as head master, Mr. Butler wrote and published a Latin grammar

SERIOUS RAILWAY COLLISION IN AMERICA.

SIX PERSONS KILLED.

A Reuter's telegram from New York says the "Vestibule" express from Chicago to New York, when nearing Cincinnati yesterday ran with terrific force into the rear of another train. Six persons were killed in the collision, and several others injured.

A central News telegram from Chicago says:—Last night an express train from Chicago for Cincinnati ran into the rear of a train of mixed carriages near Cincinnati. Four persons were killed outright and a dozen injured, the engine of the express leaping over the rear carriages of the other train and smashing them to splinters. The wreckage afterwards caught fire, and the Cincinnati fire brigade was hastily summoned to render aid, but before they arrived some of those who had been injured and were lying in the débris were badly burned. The express train was not much damaged with the exception of the engine, but the conductor, baggageman, and brakeman of the train were killed, while the engineer and fireman were injured. Most of the casualties were among those travelling in the mixed train.

COLONEL NORTH AND THE MID-GLAMORGAN VACANCY

The Cardiff correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* says:—It is understood that Colonel North, the "Nitrate King," will be the Conservative candidate for the vacancy in Mid-Glamorgan, caused by the death of Mr. Talbot.

MR. BLAINE

Mr. and Mrs. Blaine are completely prostrated, owing to the death of their son.—*Dalziel's Agency*.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

Mr. Lincoln, the American Minister, returned to London from France yesterday. He brought home with him his invalid son, who had been given up by the French doctors, but who was so delighted at getting back to England again that he has taken a decided turn for the better, and there is now hope of his recovery. Every attention was paid to the party by the French railway companies, and by the London, Chatham, and Dover on this side; and Mr. Henry White, Mr. McCormack, and Mr. Alfred Thorne met them at Calais.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S HEALTH.

Prince Bismarck's health has been the subject of controversy for some time past. Some say that he is in weak health, and others, better informed, maintain that he feels tolerably well, and that there was no ground for any such alarming statements as have been lately circulated. There is truth in this, but a Berlin correspondent says he is bound to add, on the best of information, that Prince Bismarck is, after all, a suffer. Persons who have been his guests during the last fortnight describe the condition of his health as something like hysterical. He does his utmost to show an even temper, and perhaps in no earlier period of his life has he so constantly endeavoured to appear amiable to all who come near him. Yet there is a touch of melancholy about his ways and utterings, as if his mind was preoccupied by some dark or, at least unpleasant impressions.

RETIREMENT OF MR. HENRY LESLIE.

It is announced that Mr. Henry Leslie, the well-known chorus director who is now nearly seventy years old, is about to retire definitely from public life. For the last two or three years (says the *Manchester Guardian*) he has lived more or less in retirement on his estate near Oswestry, where he has done a good deal for local music. His chief work, however, was the organization of the well-known London choir which bore his name.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF A HOARD.

A singular story comes from Macclesfield. At the police-court yesterday a hawker named Fryer was committed for trial at the sessions charged with stealing £16. The prosecutor was a lodging-house keeper named Foy, who had been excused payment of rates on account of his poverty. His wife died on Saturday, but just prior to her death she pulled a pair of stays from beneath a pillow and handed the apparel to her husband. Foy cut the stays open after his wife's death, and found £130 secreted in them. He gave his wife "a splendid wake," and it was alleged that while he was asleep afterwards the prisoner took the money from his pocket.

THE NEW CENSUS BILL.

The Census Bill to be introduced by the Government will, in addition to the ordinary provisions for securing the taking of the next census on the lines of the censuses of former years, contain proposals for establishing a quinquennial census. There will be no immediate increase in cost, but the expenses of enumeration, which now amount to nearly £200,000 every ten years, will simply occur twice as frequently.

A FAREWELL DINNER TO AFRICAN TRADERS.

A farewell dinner was given last night at the Liverpool Club, Moorfields, under the auspices of the African Trade Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, to Sir William Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, and Sir Alfred Moloney, K.C.M.G., Governor of Lagos, previous to their departure for the West Coast of Africa. Mr. Henry Coke, president of the Chamber, took the chair. Both guests responded to thes toast of their health, and spoke about the position and prospects of the colonies under their charge.

MR. STANLEY AND HIS PARTY.

Mr. Stanley will probably remain in Cairo a month. The other members of his party expect to leave there next week. All look better since their arrival at Cairo especially Surgeon Parke.

One of the first to welcome Stanley at Cairo was a representative of Messrs Sampson Low and Co. Mr. Edward Marston is daily expecting a long and interesting letter from the explorer.

EVANGELICALS AND CHURCH PREFERMENT.

The *Church Times* dissents altogether from the statement of the *Record* that Evangelicals have been ill-treated in the matter of Church preferment. Indeed, it is urged that the facts, "so far from affording warrant to the representative Evangelical journal for the solemn warning it last week uttered, are in reality instances of Lord Salisbury's desire to propitiate all sides."

DEATH OF MR. RICHARD BUCKTON OF LEEDS.

Many of our readers will learn with surprise and regret of the death of Mr. Richard Buckton, head of the well-known firm, Richard Buckton and Son, linen manufacturers, Goodman street, Hunslet. Mr. Buckton was the son of the late Mr. Christopher Buckton, of Halifax. Some forty-two years ago, when he was quite a young man, he came to Leeds and commenced linen manufacture in premises in East-street. His enterprise and integrity enabled him to build up one of the largest establishments of the kind in the county. He served in the town council and became an alderman. A Liberal in politics, he was a staunch supporter of his party; and as a Congregationalist was a generous supporter of religious movements.

AUSTRALIA MAKES ITS OWN AMMUNITION.

Hitherto all the ammunition required in Australia has been imported from this country. Arrangements are now completed, however, for the erection of a cartridge factory in Victoria. Land has been selected, the buildings are under construction and the necessary machinery is being sent from England. It is expected that the factory will be completed so as to admit of the delivery of cartridges being commenced in May next.

QUEEN CHRISTINA AND HER MINISTERS.

Señor Alonzo Martinez has commenced his interviews with the leaders of the Liberal groups in order to form a conciliation Cabinet. Should he be unsuccessful in his endeavours the Queen Regent will, it is believed, summon a Conservative politician.—*Reuter*.

AN AMERICAN LIVE STOCK SYNDICATE

A syndicate has been formed to control exports of live stock. It is all to be sent through Canada and shipped at ports on the St. Lawrence. The Dominion Government is interested in the success of the scheme, and will assist in its development.—*Dalziels Agency*.

Mr. Peter Henderson, head of one of the largest seed and florist firms in the United States, died in New York yesterday.

Mr. Chaplin, M.P., will receive a deputation from Kent on the subject of the muzzling of dogs on Wednesday.

The Rev. Father Sistine, a leading astronomer, died yesterday at the Frederick (Maryland) Jesuit College.—*Dalziel's Agency*.

Mr. H. M. Stanley is announced to deliver his fifth lecture in London, under the auspices of the Central Young Men's Christian Association, Exeter Hall.

THE ANTI-ENGLISH FEELING IN PORTUGAL.

MORAL INFLUENCE OF BRITISH IRONCLADS.

Telegraphing on Thursday night the Lisbon correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—The business thoroughfares are thronged with gossiping crowds. The town is full of rumours, the last one of which obtained general credit—namely, that an English as well as an American squadron was outside the Tagus. I am bound to say that it had a marvellous effect on the papers which had countenanced and abetted the riots. They all this morning recommended discretion as the better part of valour, whereas for three days previously their tone was quite different.

The *Seculo* (Republican) publishes an article headed, "The Directoire of the Portuguese Republican Party to the Nation," and having the character of a manifesto, although unsigned. This article blames the British Government for its ultimatum, and advocates a Latin federation, a scheme which, it declares, is gaining ground. Referring to recent events in Brazil the article says:—"The force of this current has already made itself felt among a people who are an off-shoot of Portugal in America, and who have formed a Republic under the title of the United States of Brazil." The article, however, does not advocate a revolution, and is couched throughout in moderate language.

THE LATER DESPATCHES IN THE BLUE-BOOK.

Last night's *London Gazette* contains the correspondence which has passed between Lord Salisbury and the British Minister in Lisbon respecting Portuguese aggression in East Africa. Here is an outline of the later despatches:—On January 9 Lord Salisbury asks for some guarantee that instructions had been sent to the Portuguese authorities in Mozambique for "a withdrawal below the Ruo of the authorities and forces now in the country of the Makololo, and the removal of all military stations in Matabeleland and Mashonaland." The Portuguese Government seemed to yield. But on January 11 a telegram (for the first time made public) arrived from Acting-Consul Churchill stating:—"To-day's official *Gazette* contains Act of Vindication of Rights. States M'lauri surrendered to Portuguese; Katunga and other Makololos swore allegiance; Governor declared to them Portugal resumed possession of entire Shiré basin and region, and will administrate them forthwith." This telegram was closely followed by Lord Salisbury's ultimatum: "I have to request you to state to Senhor Barros Gomes that the guarantee required by her Majesty's Government is the issue of an order to the Governor-General of Mozambique, instructing him to withdraw all Portuguese troops that are on the Shiré, or in the Makololo country, or in Mashonaland. You will urge on his Excellency the immediate despatch of a telegraphic order to this effect, and you will request that a copy should be shown to you. Unless this is done, Her Majesty's Government must consider the Portuguese assurances as illusory." Acknowledging the telegram from Mr. Petre announcing that the Portuguese Government had yielded to the British demands, his lordship says he trusts that the orders which have been issued to the Mozambique authorities will be sufficiently explicit to put a final end to the complications.

OUR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Lieut.-General W. G. Cameron, the recently-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in South Africa, has had it intimated to him that he will be required to hasten his departure, as in the present aspect of affairs it is not thought desirable that there should be an interregnum. General Cameron takes out with him full instructions from both the Colonial and War Offices as to what his course of procedure should be in the event of complications arising.

"TOO MUCH BRITISH CONTROL IN AMERICAN COMMERCE."

The elevator companies of St. Louis have rejected the offers of the British syndicates, the proprietors and directors feeling that too much British control is being obtained in American commerce.—*Dalziel's Agency*.

ANOTHER STRIKE AT THE DOCKS.

There is another strike at the docks. The men employed at Hay's Wharf yesterday left work because their demand for payment for the dinner hour was not conceded. The Wharfingers and Establishment Committee of the London and Indian Docks, meeting to consider the position, decided to adhere to the recent agreement, which explicitly provided that there should be "no pay for meal times." Mr. Mann, on being asked how he justified this departure from the agreement, said that it was not to be binding for ever, and that it was his duty as soon as possible to get a modification of the terms in favour of the men.

WHAT MR. MANN SAYS.

A representative has seen Mr. Mann this morning and finds him confident as to the result of the strike which has been begun at Hay's Wharf. He thinks the proprietors are bound to come to terms sooner or later. At present they are sending their consignments to various other docks and wharves, but the union does not intend to allow this ruse to succeed. The men at these docks are all union men, and will refuse to unload any cargoes primarily consigned to Hay's Wharf.

A TORCHLIGHT MEETING OF TRAM MEN

At an early hour this morning a torchlight meeting, under the auspices of the London and Counties Tramway and Omnibus Employés Union, was held at Stratford Broadway. The attendance was not so large as on previous occasions, owing, it was alleged, to the men being warned by officials against attending the meeting. Mr. T. Sutherst presided, and in the course of his address stated that he had prepared a Twelve Hours' per Day Labour Bill for the protection of tram and omnibus employés, and that a member of the House of Commons had promised to introduce it this session. Resolutions approving of such a bill were passed by the meeting.

THE VACANT POST AT SCOTLAND YARD.

It is not intended to fill up the chief constableship rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Williamson. Mr. Macnaughten will in future act as assistant to Dr. Anderson, the director of the Criminal Investigation Department, and a portion of the work formerly undertaken by Mr. Williamson will be performed by him.

THE ADMIRALTY AND ESQUIMAULT.

The Canadian Government has decided to enlarge the Dry Docks at Esquimault, the British Government having agreed to share the cost.—*Dalziel's Agency*.

ADDITIONS TO THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

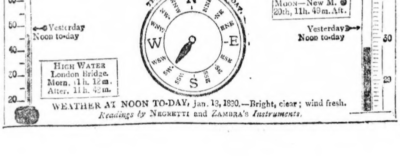
The St. Petersburg *Grashdanin* announces that the construction of a large armed cruiser has just been commenced. Two ironclad frigates are also being built, one at Sebastopol and the other at Nicolajeff, while a torpedo boat has been ordered in Germany.—*Reuter*.

MARY ANDERSON ENGAGED.

Mr. and Mrs. Navarro, of New York, cabled to-day (a *Herald* telegram says) congratulations on their son's engagement to Mary Anderson, who is at San Remo with Dr. Sheppard and family.

GREAT FIRE IN BERMONDSEY.

Last night, shortly after ten o'clock, a fire of an alarming character broke out upon the premises of Messrs. Rolls and Sons, oilcloth manufacturers, situated in Galleywall-road, Bermondsey. At a quarter to eleven o'clock grave fears were entertained as to the safety of the surrounding property, and notwithstanding the enormous quantity of water which was thrown upon the flames the fire burned furiously. At half past eleven the roof fell in, and as some fifteen steamers were got to work the conflagration began to lessen in its fury, but it was not till past midnight that the fire was extinguished. The cause of the fire is unknown.



FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.

South England (with London and Channel).—Westerly winds, strong to southerly, moderate; changeable, wind possibly increasing towards night.

SUN Rises 7h. 59m.
" Sets 4h. 25m.
MOON—New M. 20th, 11h. 49m. Aft.

HIGH WATER
London Bridge.
Morn. 11h. 12m.
After. 11h. 43m.

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, Jan. 18, 1890.—Bright, clear; wind fresh.

Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments*.

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

MARKETS SLUGGISH.—PRICES DULL.—SCARCELY ANYTHING DOING.

There is practically no change in the condition of the Money Market. Short advances are obtainable at 5 to 5½ per cent., while the discount rate for three months' bank paper remains nominally at 4⅞ to 5 per cent., with little or no business secured at the higher figure. Continental bankers continue to discount bills much below these rates, and consequently the London bill brokers secure no business. Reports are still current of the probable receipt of gold either from Russia or France, but nobody appears to know anything definite.

Stock Exchange operators are still doing but little in the way of new business, and quotations have not varied to any appreciable extent. The tone, however, is again weak, and the majority of the changes are to lower prices. Consols for the account are a further 1-16 down, but in the Home Railway market rather more support is afforded, and except in one or two instances values have improved. The stocks of the Underground lines have risen slightly, and the securities of the heavy lines are harder, but the Deferred stocks of the Southern lines are barely steady. Foreign Government securities are dull and the movements are generally adverse, though there has hardly been sufficient business to test prices. American Railroads are the turn higher, but the market is apparently not a strong one, there being several instances of heaviness. It is stated that the Wisconsin lease to the Northern Pacific has been closed for a term of ninety-nine years on a basis of 35 per cent. of the gross earnings to the Wisconsin Central. President Adams, of the Union Pacific, says no action will be taken on the decision in reference to the Inter-State Commerce Railway Association until the meeting of directors. Trunks are practically unchanged, but Canadian Pacific shares are firmer on the traffic, Mexican Railway issues are steady.

An amalgamation of the principal glass bottle manufacturers in the United Kingdom is being arranged, and endeavours are being made to raise the capital privately. The share capital of the company has been fixed at £1,400,000, in addition to which there will be £350,000 of debentures.

An indication of what was meant in a recent telegram from Cairo as to a counter-move on the part of the Egyptian Government should France continue to retard conversion is given in the *Rialto*:—"The Egyptian Government is a large owner of railways, which would pay much better were they in private hands. A good round sum would be offered for them to-morrow were they on the market. It might be profitably employed in paying off the Preferred debt, and no one would be a bit the worse, while the Egyptian taxpayer would be a lot the better. Afterwards, a similar policy might be applied to the Daira and the Domain loans. These have been so far poor investments for the Egyptian Government, but they have improved much in the past few years, and now would be a good chance to get rid of them. A combination like the Tobacco Régie in Turkey might soon be formed to take them over, and with the proceeds both the loans secured on them might be forthwith redeemed. The Daira has a redemption clause under which the bonds can be paid off at 80, and the Domain loan can be liquidated at par. Sir Evelyn Baring is just the man to delight in a bold stroke of that sort, and not the least part of the fun of it would be the chagrin it would cause at the Quai d'Orsay."

A new chlorination process for extracting gold from refractory ore will shortly be shown in London. The process is being introduced by Mr. E. J. Pape.

The directors of the London and South Western Bank announce that in consequence of the continued increase in business they have decided to increase the capital £200,000 by the issue of 10,000 shares, £20 paid, at £32 10s. When the new shares have been allotted and paid, the capital paid up will amount to £600,000, and the reserve fund to £200,000.

The Metropolitan Railway Company note in their report that the offer made to the company to work the trains upon a system of electric traction by "direct current" has not, so far, resulted in a practical experiment, and other offers which have since been made are under consideration. The directors, having regard to the beneficial effect of places of popular recreation and amusement upon the traffic and net revenue, are in treaty with the Tower Company with a view to induce them to erect their proposed edifice in the immediate vicinity of some portion of the railway.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened firm with a moderate demand. Probable sales 7,000 or 8,000 bales. Futures are partially half a point higher.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Metropolitan District and North British Deferred ¼ each. Caledonian, Great Western, North Western, and Midland ⅛ each. *Receded*: Great Eastern and Chatham Ordinary ⅛ each.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Risen*: Uruguay ⅛, Egyptian Preference ⅛. *Receded*: French Three per Cents. and Brazilian Scrip (fully paid) ¼, Turkish Group 1 ¼, and Spanish Four per Cents. 1-16.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Improved*: Wabash Mortgage ½, Union Pacific shares ¼, Milwaukee and St. Paul ⅜, Lake Shore shares and Erie Second Mortgage ¼ each, Central Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, and Pennsylvania shares ⅛. *Lower*: Denver Preference ¼, Norfolk and Western Preference ¼, and Wabash Preference ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Risen*: Mexican First Preference ¼, and Canadian Pacific ⅛. *Lower*: Lombardo Venetian 1-16.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved*: Primitiva Nitrate ½, and Suez Canal ¼. *Receded*: De Beers ⅞, and Rio Tinto ¼.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.

Consols (2¾) money	97¼	⅜
Do acct	97 9/16	11/16
Do. 1905	99½	100
2½ per Cent	94¼	[illegible]
Local Loan Stock	102½	3
India 3½ per Cent	107¼	¾
Do. 4½ p. c. Ru	72	½
Egyptian Guar.	101¼	¾
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	112¼	¾
Do. 3 Scrip	102	½xd
Birmingham Crp. St.	110½	11
Liverpool	112¼	¾

FOREIGN STOCKS.

Argent. 4½ p.c. 1886	85	⅛
Do. 3½ p.c. Scrip	63¼	¾
Do Treasury	92	4
Austrian Gold	93	5
Do. Silver	71	6
Braz. Scrip iss. at 11	77⅝	8
Do part paid	8½	7½dis
B. Ayres 5 p.c	99½	100¼
Do. Cedulas I	40¼	1¼
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1886	100	2
Costa Rica A	91	3
Do. B	80	81
Egypt. State Dom	102	½
Do. Unified	92¼	⅜
Do. Preference	105⅜	⅝
Do. Daira Sanieh	82⅝	⅞
French 3 p. c. Rnts	86¼	¾
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	105¼	¾
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	90¼	1¼
Hung Gold Rentes	86¼	½
Italian	92⅛	⅜
Mexican 6 per c 1883	94	½
Peruvian 5p.c	17	¼
Do. 6p.c.	20⅛	⅜
Portuguese	62¼	½
Russian 4p. c. 1889	91	½
Spanish 4 p. c	71¾	2
Turkish 1854	101	3
Series A	40½	1
Series B	21	¼
Series D	17¾	⅞
4½ p.c. 1872	94½	5
4 p.c. Defence	101	½
5 p.c. Priority	95	7
Uruguay Unified	71¾	2¼
Virginia Funded	44	5
U.S. 4½p.c.	107	8

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

Caledonian	126¾	7
Great Eastern	85	¼
Great Northern	126	7
Ditto A	109⅝	10⅛
Great Western	169¼	¾
Hull and Barnsley	33¼	¾
Lanc. and York	125	6
Brighton (Ordinary)	159	61
Brighton A	160½	⅜
Chatham (Ordinary)	22⅛	⅜
Cha. Preference	107¾	8¼
North Western	179¼	¾
South Western	255	6
Manchester & Sheff.	95	7
Do. A	52⅛	3⅛
Met. Consolidated	79½	80
Do. District	30½	1
Midland	146¼	¼
North British Pref	78	¼
Do. Def.	64⅞	5⅛
North Eastern	172⅝	⅞
North Stafford	112	14
South Eastern	129	31
Do. Deferred	100⅛	⅝
Taff Vale, 1883	87	90

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

Canada Pacific	73½	¾
Cen. Pacific Shares	35	½
Chic. Mil. and St. Pl	70½	¾
Denver & R. Grande	16⅞	17⅛
Do. Pref.	51¼	¾
Illinois Shares	122½	3½
Lake Shore	107¼	¼
Ohio & Mississippi	21¼	2¼
Louis. and Nash.	82⅜	⅝
Mex. Cen. New 5 ls.	71¼	¾
Miss. Kan. & Texas	9¾	10¼
N.Y. Cen. Shares	109	½xd
New York Ontario	19⅝	⅞
Erie Shares	25⅞	7⅛
Do. Sec. Mort.	105¼	¾
Norfolk & West. Pref	62¼	3¼
N.Y.P. & O. 1st M.	34⅛	⅝
North Pacific Pre.	75	6
Pennsylvania Sh.	54¼	5¼
Phil & Read Sh.	18⅛	⅜
1st Preference	71	2
Union Pacific S	67⅜	⅞
Wabash Preference	32¼	3
Do. Gen. Mort.	53½	4½
Grand Trunk Ord.	10 13/16	15/16
Do. First Pref.	75¾	4
Do. Second Pref	51	½
Do. Third Pref	23⅜	¾
Do. Guaranteed	76⅜	⅝
Mexican Ordinary	37⅛	⅜
Do. First Pref	115¼	¾
Do. do. 2nd Pref.	75¼	¾
Lombardo-Venet	12¼	⅜
Nitrate Railway	19½	20 xd

BANKS.

Alliance Bank	15¾	16¼
City Bank	22¼	3½
Consolidated Bank	8½	9
Imperial Ottoman	11⅜	⅝
London and County	92½	3½
Union of London	42	3
London and West	74	5
London Joint Stock	41	2
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	57⅝	8⅛
Stand. Bnk. S. Africa	59½	60½

MINES.

Indian Consolidated	3/6	4/
Mysore shares	5⅛	½
Ooregums	2 1/16	3/16
Cape Copper	4⅝	¾
Namaqua	2⅜	⅝
Mason and Barry	6⅞	7
Rio Tinto	16⅜	⅝
Montana £1 shares	1 3/16	5/16
De Beers new shares	20⅝	⅞
S. African Explor.	16¼	6¾

TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES

Anglo-American	51¾	2¼
Do. Pref.	87	8
Brazilian Submarine	12¼	½
Direct Unit. States	10	½
Eastern	13⅞	14⅛
Ditto Extension	13¾	14
National Telephone	6⅛	⅜
Globe Teleg. Trust	8⅝	⅞

TRAMWAYS, ETC.

London Gen. Om.	185	95
London Street	12	13
London Tramway	14½	15 xd
North Metropolitan	17¼	18¼

WATERWORKS.

Chelsea Waterworks	250	5
East London	211	15
Grand Junction	125	30
Kent	275	81
Lambeth	252	6
New River, New	354	9
S'thwrk & Vauxhall	165	70
W. Middlesex	251	4

GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Gaslight & Coke A	249	52
Imp. Continental	215	18
South Metro. A	310	5
Do. B	230	5
Do. C	240	50
London Electric	3¼	4
Metropolitan	4⅞	5⅛

MISCELLANEOUS.

Allsopp	8¼	¾
Guinness and Co.	337½	42½
Hotchkiss	7½	
Bryant and May	13¾	14
Spratt's Patent	8¼	⅝
Liverpool Nitrate	11	1
Primitiva Nitrate	19	½
Salt Union Shares	10⅜	⅝
P and O. Stm. Def.	218	23
Royal Mail Steam	71	4
Nat. Discount Co.	12	½
Hudson's Bay	20	½
Suez Canal	90	½
E. and W. Ind. Dock	17	20
London and St. K.	37	9

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Bell's Asbestos	16¼	⅝	Oceana Land	13⅞	14⅛
San Jorge	6	½	Sutherland Reef	4¾	5
Tarapaca Water	11¼	¾	Transvaal Land	1	¼pm
City and Suburban	10¼	¾	G. F. of S. Africa	5¾	6
Jumpers Gold	12¼	½	Exploring Co.	19⅝	20⅛
Jubilee	5¼	6	Rothschild's Exploration	4½	⅜pm
Salisbury	11	½	Southern Land	⅛	⅜pm
Ruby	1 3/16	5/16pm	Eastman's Ordinary	14⅞	15⅛
Lisbon Berlyn	4/6	5/6	Elmore's Copper, &c.	7⅛	⅝

TO-DAY'S TITTLE TATTLE.

Probably owing to the fact that the private view of the Sports and Arts Exhibition took place on a Friday, instead of on the traditional Saturday, there were comparatively few people present, but those who were there seemed to be having a thoroughly good time. Sir Coutts himself escorted Mrs. Langtry, clothed in a long black velvet cloak and dainty little Marie Stuart bonnet, around the second room. But *was* it Mrs. Langtry? No one seemed quite sure. If not, the Jersey Lily must possess a double like her—only more so.

⁂

Mr. Corney Grain, apparently quite recovered from influenza, applied himself to conscientiously "doing the pictures. "Sporting gents" were conspicuous by their absence. Those who knew—or had been told—crowded round the wonderful painting of Eclipse, the paragon chestnut who "was never beaten, never had a whip flourished over him, never was pricked with the spurs, and was never required to put forth his utmost speed." Happy Eclipse!

⁂

The quaint perch of hawks in the fifth room gave general satisfaction, even the hooded birds having an intelligent look that appealed irresistibly to the spectator. More than half the company gathered together at the bidding of the noble committee roamed about catalogueless; human nature revolts at being asked to pay a shilling for a catalogue on a private view day. Among those wending their way through the crowd I noticed Mr, Pigott, Examiner of Plays; Mr. Henry Blackburn, perhaps thinking of past and future "Grosvenor Notes;" Mrs. Jopling Rowe, who came rather late with Mrs. Lewis (Miss Kate Terry); and the correspondent of the only Paris paper which favours its readers with a daily chronicle of the doings of *la perfide Albion*.

⁂

On the press-day of the Sports and Arts Exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery, an incident of minor importance was considerably canvassed—the request preferred to all the writers at the entrance-door to inscribe their name and that of the paper they represented in a book kept for the purpose. This, of course, may be supposed to ensure the Exhibition against the entrance of "improper persons;" but it was considered much more likely that it is to ascertain the names of the writers of the articles, in case the notices may not be altogether complimentary. Surely Sir Coutts Lindsay is hardly well advised in introducing this innovation.

⁂

The *Sporting and Dramatic* is just a little bit "too previous" in its issue of to-day, for it publishes a portrait and obituary notice of "The late Mr. Forbes Dawson." As a matter of fact, this clever young comedian is fortunately recovering from the results of an exceptionally bad attack of influenza.

⁂

The dwellers in a cathedral city in Kent where muzzling prevails, and is as warmly resented as elsewhere, were witnesses of a strange scene a few days ago. One policeman was taking up an unmuzzled dog belonging to a collector of the Queen's taxes, and on his way saw another policeman taking up his own dog for being unmuzzled! The sequel can be imagined. The local laughter has been "unextinguishable."

⁂

"A Doll's House" has been produced in New York by Miss Beatrice Cameron, of Mr. Richard Mansfield's company, and has been hardly handled by the critics. As it is only performed at matinées, it is difficult to test the attitude of the general public towards it. In Boston, on the other hand, where the play was treated by the critics much as it was in London, several Ibsen clubs and reading societies have now been formed, after the manner of the Bostonians. Henrik Ibsen, by the way, is just recovering from a severe attack of influenza.

⁂

From the sightseer's point of view I suppose the Crypt is the most interesting portion of St. Paul's Cathedral, which is to be the scene of a mournful pageant on Tuesday. Here lie the remains of Wellington, Nelson, Sir Thomas Picton, and Admiral Collingwood. Wellington's sarcophagus consists of a large block of porphyry. Nelson's sarcophagus, which lies exactly under the centre of the dome, is of black marble, and contains the inner coffin made of part of the mainmast of the French flagship *L'Orient*, which was blown up at Aboukir. In a chamber behind Nelson's sarcophagus is the hearse used at the Duke of Wellington's funeral, which was cast from guns captured in the victories of the Iron Duke.

⁂

Margam Abbey, the seat of the late Mr. C. R. Talbot, the "father" of the House, is a noble mansion, erected some forty years since, in the style of English architecture which prevailed in the reign of Henry VIII. Its chief external features are two grand façades, broken by bays, and a tower: the interior is sumptuously furnished. In the midst of the extensive pleasure grounds is a splendid orangery, the age of which cannot be determined. Report has it that this celebrated collection of exotics was intended as a present from a Dutch merchant to Queen Mary, William III.'s consort; but the vessel conveying it being stranded on the coast, the choice cargo was claimed by the lord-lieutenant, who built a suitable house for its reception. The grounds boast an extensive greenhouse, with a handsome Palladian front, also a magnificent conservatory, containing a collection of pomegranate, lemon, citron, and shaddock trees; and hard by is a bay-tree reckoned the largest in the kingdom, being upwards of sixty feet in height and forty-five in diameter.

⁂

Mr. Francis Richard Stockton, the author of "Rudder Grange," was born (says the American *Literary News*) at Philadelphia, fifty-five years ago. He is by descent and education a thorough American, though he inherits through his mother's family a slight admixture of French blood. The love of practical joking, so evident in all his stories, was one of the most noted traits of Frank Stockton's boyhood. He grew up in the country near Philadelphia; and here, with his brother John and a constantly attending circle of admiring boy friends, he is still the hero of many ridiculous adventures. Fun and a love of fiction were his only predominant qualities. Before graduating at the Philadelphia High School he fell into literature, trying his pen, first with poetry, without much success, and then with prose. "The Ting-a-Ling Stories" were given to the world at this time. They were first written for a manuscript magazine issued by a club of which he was a member—"The Forensic and Literary Circle"—and afterwards were printed in the *Riverside Magazine*; but it was not until 1869 that they made their appearance in book form.

MR. FRANK STOCKTON.

⁂

In deference to his father's practical views Mr. Stockton had learned wood engraving; but he never remained wholly faithful to his art. While contributing pictures to *Vanity Fair* and *Punchinello*, two New York comic papers, which had but a brief existence, he was at night doing a great deal of literary work in the way of stories, sketches, and verses. Several successful ventures in journalism in Philadelphia finally made Mr. Stockton resolve to abandon engraving for ever and to become a full-fledged *littérateur*. The acceptance by Dr. Holland for *Scribner's Monthly* of a short story, "Stephen Skarridge's Christmas," was one of the determining causes which made him take up his residence in New York in 1872. The same year he became news editor for the *Hearth and Home*, and on the death of this weekly he joined the staff of *Scribner's Monthly*; but in the autumn of 1873 he became the assistant of Mrs. Dodge on the new *St. Nicholas*. He continued till 1880 his editorial connection with *St. Nicholas*, giving up the position on account of the strain upon his health.

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month, on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42 SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ESTIMATE OF DOLLINGER.

The chief feature in the new number of the *Speaker* is an article by Mr. Gladstone on Dr. Döllinger. The article concludes with the following eloquent tribute to the distinguished theologian's memory:—"Döllinger is to be honoured with admiration, for attainments perhaps never surpassed either in their extent or as to the wonderful manner in which he held them digested and at command for use. He is to be honoured yet more fervently, with reverence and love, because in him the spirit of self was down-trodden and extinct, that he might live a larger life; and because, pursuing truth as he best could see it, in the spirit of courage and of peace, he united in his aims the things most precious to mankind, and set one more great example for the generations to come."

STIRRING UP THE INTEREST IN MISSIONS.

The missionary meetings which are being held in connection with the visit of the Rev. Dr. Pierson to England were continued yesterday at Marylebone Presbyterian Church, when the eminent revivalist delivered a stirring address on the foreign mission field. The very fact of the existence of difficulties that were appalling, he thought, should help to give England a better conception of the magnitude of the work. It was not the case that unless a heathen nation was born in a day foreign missions were a failure, for the fact that in the yield of the earth those things which spring up in a night were not worth their growth served to illustrate the other fact that humanity, which was best worth maturing, came to perfection most slowly. Transformations which had been most rapid had been most superficial. Petrifaction and putrefaction represented the state of society in heathen countries; and he would like to see the people whom the "Light of Asia" had illumined. Dr. Pierson then turned his attention to the great want of workers and money in the foreign mission field. The Church, he said, went to work as if the present generation were to live for ever. He had found that when Christians were most anxious for the salvation of the heathen world they were at the same time more full of life. The separation of the Churches from the masses was due to the want of zeal. It would be necessary to revolutionize Christian missions if they were a failure. He thought that Christian Churches were an even worse failure, but at any rate the mistakes were not so predominant abroad as at home.

A NEW CHURCH.

A new religious body was born yesterday in Anderton's Hotel. The Christly Ethical Church, as the new society is to be called, is the offspring of Dr. David Thomas, editor of the *Homilist*. In the pages of that journal its principles have been preached for forty years, and now he thinks it time that the public recognized his child. A discussion sprang out of the definitions of justification, the atonement, salvation, &c. The gathering ultimately excised all doctrinal points from the prospectus of the new Church, the fundamental principles of which are the inviolability of human life, honesty of all kinds, altruism, and the cultivation of the ethical elements of character contained in the Beatitudes, and it is therefore opposed to war, slavery, intemperance, and despotism in any form. As soon as £500 is subscribed active work will be begun, with frequent outdoor services. The camp meeting, instituted by Wesley, and once so admirably acclimatized in the Slave States of America, is to be developed in England. A letter is to be sent to the religious newspapers announcing the formation of the new Church, and a larger meeting is to be held in May. The Ethical Church intends also to bring out a weekly journal—the *Winnower*—which will sift the wheat from the chaff, from the news of the time, by "excluding from its columns all puerile tales, sensational anecdotes, morbid sentimentalities, fawning adulations of public men, tea-meeting twaddlings, advertisements of questionable morality, and by writing condensedly and paragraphically, in the style of *Truth*." Mr. Labouchere ought to feel proud.

THE EXPERIMENT AT THE EMPIRE.

After giving for four nights at the Empire "a realization in character of Lord Tennyson's dramatic poem 'Rizpah,'" Miss Amy Roselle changed the selection last evening for Mr. Clement Scott's poem "A Woman and the Law," which is described as "a true story, as related before Mr. Justice Hawkins at the Liverpool assizes."

FAMOUS EARLY EDITIONS OF THE BIBLE.

People who revel in collections of famous early editions of the Bible will (writes the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*) have a treat at Sotheby's next week, when Mr. Merriman Ward's library comes under the hammer. Mr. Ward, in the course of a long and blameless life, managed to collect specimens of all the typographical oddities known to bibliophiles. There is a copy of the first edition of what is known as the Great or Cromwell's Bible; black letter with woodcuts. This impression was commenced in secrecy in Paris in the middle of the sixteenth century, whence the printers just managed to escape to London, bringing their types and some completed copies, the rest being burned by order of the Inquisition. This is the Bible which, according to Royal edict, was placed in every parish church in England, the copy being chained to the desk, and diligently thumbed by parson and parishioner. Lately a copy sold for £121, and another belonging to the Earl of Crawford for £111. There is a rare edition of the famous "Breeches Bible," so called because the seventh verse of the third chapter of Genesis is translated, "And they sewed fig-leaves together and made themselves breeches." This edition was printed by Protestants who fled to Geneva in the reign of Queen Mary. In their hurry they got in two more misprints, which in these commercial days add to the value of stray copies. Matthew v. verse 9, reads:—"Blessed are the *placemakers*;" and Luke xxi., "Christ *condemneth* the poor widow." There is a rare copy of the first English Bible ever printed, by Myles Coverdale. Copies of this book have brought no less than £254. There are one or two copies of what is known as "the Great He Bible." This is the first edition of the standard translation, and received its name from a misprint in the fifteenth verse of the third chapter of Ruth, "And *he* went into the city." This was corrected in a subsequent edition, which is accordingly known as "the Great She Bible." One of the oddest misprints in old editions of the Bible is in the New Testament translated by Tyndale in 1549. A line in the tenth chapter of the Second Epistle to the Corinthians is printed "Let hym that is soche thinke on his wyfe," instead of "on this wise." This is evidently a printer's rather than a translator's error.

MR. CAINE AND SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS'S WORK.

It not improbable that Mr. Caine will lay before the House of Commons, upon going into Supply on the Army Estimates next session, an account of what he considers the splendid work that Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, has been doing among the troops in Hindostan with regard to temperance, and will urge that similar measures should be adopted by the Duke of Cambridge, the Commander-in-Chief, at home.

A DOCK LABOURERS' SOIREE.

Since the arrival of men like John Burns and Ben Tillett among them, the dock labourers have become accustomed to lively oratory, and it was therefore a good idea of the promoters of last night's temperance meeting at the Scandinavian Sailors' Home at the West India Docks to bring the men face to face with several speakers who are at least as eloquent on the drink question as were the leaders of the strike on that of "fair wages for a fair day's work." But Mr. and Mrs. Welin are wise in their generation, and before talking to the tired and half-starved men of the beauty of abstinence, they invited them to a thoroughly substantial "meat tea," at which some two hundred dock labourers sat down. It is certainly a very satisfactory scene to see a large roomful of weather-beaten workers, with faces scrubbed unnaturally clean, enjoy a plentiful meal; but there is also something pathetic and almost appalling in the sight of the old men with shaky, rheumatic hands, hurrying down cup after cup of scalding tea to "wet" the tremendous slices of bread and ham, or macaroni, potatoes, and meat, and in the young men ravenously demanding another and yet another plate of meat, each of which would be sufficient to feed a small family. However, the men enjoyed their meal, and were ready and eager to attend the meeting which followed, and at which equally strong meat was provided for the mind as had been given an hour ago for the body. After the opening of the meeting by a hymn, Miss Gertrude Smith delighted the audience with the favourite temperance song, "A Little Bit of Blue," which the young lady had very effectively set to her own music. Mr. Clayton, the well-known temperance speaker, then gave a cheerful, cheery address. Then Mr. Grove followed with one of those stirring speeches which have made him a favourite on every platform. Great was the merriment as he launched into the East-ender's vernacular and talked about the "Seven Dials Swells," "the devil's pigs' swill," the "twopenny doss," &c., &c., and interspersed his remarks with some touching story or other. Lady Hope and Lady Ashburton, who were also on the platform, then took some part of the meeting, and finally Mr. Lakin, the former publican of Burton-on-Trent, related the story of his "conversion" with a dramatic force which held the men spellbound to the end. Over twenty men and lads took the pledge at the end of the meeting, which was in every way successful, and reflects great credit on the heads of the Scandinavian Sailors' Home, who thus extend their help and hospitality to the English working man as well as to their own countrymen in the London Docks.

CREMATION SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—Full information can be obtained.—8, NEW CAVENDISH-STREET, PORTLAND-PLACE, W.

THE LADY'S RACE ROUND THE WORLD.

Miss Bisland, of Louisiana, the young lady who started on a tour round the world to reach New York on the 27th of this month, will arrive this morning at Villeneuve Saint Georges, twenty miles from Paris, at four o'clock. She is too late, however, to take the French steamship *La Champagne*, which was booked to sail at seven this morning. Consequently (says the *New York Herald*) Miss Bisland has missed transportation, and can only reach New York by sailing from Queenstown on the *Bothnia*, which unfortunately is a twelve days' ship, from Liverpool to New York.

WANTON DESTRUCTION OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

In a voluminous paper on the "India Office Records," which he read yesterday before Lord Harris and the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, Mr. F. C. Danvers, registrar and superintendent of records, deplored the deficiency in existing documents dealing with the earlier periods of the East India Company. To some extent the confusion into which these had fallen was apparently the result of deliberate destruction. In support of this assertion Mr. Danvers stated that in 1858, by order of the then registrar, twenty-one tons of miscellaneous documents belonging to the Secretary's office were sold as waste paper for the trivial sum of £158 0s. 10d.; and again, in 1860, an enormous quantity of books and papers, amounting to 317 tons, were, at the instance of Sir Charles Wood, then Secretary of State for India, similarly disposed of, realizing about £3,095.

THE STRIKE OF EAST-END SHIRTMAKERS.

The strike at Messrs. McIntyre and Hogg's, which we reported on Thursday, still continues, and has spread to the outdoor workers of the firm. It was a touching thing on Thursday and Friday to see these very poor women, to whom their few shillings a week mean so much, bringing in their work and going away empty handed, refusing the offered work rather than supply the places of the indoor hands, who in their turn, without any grievance of their own, have stopped working to help the cause of the men. On Wednesday the strikers held a meeting in a room at the Great Assembly Hall, and elected a strike committee of men and women. A room immediately opposite to the factory was obtained as a committee-room, an elaborate system of picketing established, and a strike register taken on Thursday morning. Those whose needs were most pressing were sent to seek work elsewhere, but most of the workers prefer to wait and resume their old places. Three machinists who offered their services at a neighbouring factory would have been taken on, and machines actually bought for their use, if they would have agreed not to leave directly the strike was over, but this they would not do. If it were necessary, all the machinists could find work within a week in the present state of the market. The firm (a correspondent assures us) has tried in vain for hands. No single new hand, man or woman, has been secured, and the few who remained in have either come out or given due notice that they will do so. On Thursday night there was another meeting, at which Miss Black, hon. secretary of the Women's Trade Association, Mr. S. N. Fox, and Mr. D. F. Schloss (both of whom are treasurers of women's trade unions in the East-end) urged upon the women the need of forming a strong union of shirtmakers. Officials were at once elected, and on Friday a large number of women gave in their names. On Friday at mid-day a deputation of four waited on the firm with a letter declaring the respect and attachment felt by all the workers for their employers and for all the officials, with the exception of the one obnoxious foreman, and urging the firm not to destroy the long-established harmony by his reintroduction. An answer will be given on Monday at latest. Subscription sheets are being circulated through other houses in the trade in order that those who are most in need may receive a little this evening; but no appeal is made to the general public. The conduct of all the strikers has been admirable, and the police who have stood about day after day in Copperfield-road seem to have enjoyed the ease and leisure of their position, and are on the most friendly terms with the pleasant-mannered and peaceful pickets.

NELL GWYNNE PORTRAITS AT AUCTION.

Early in February an interesting sale of portraits illustrating the life of Nell Gwynne will be sold at Sotheby's. Most of the impressions are noted (writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) for their fine condition and rarity. By the mezzo-tint engraver, Valentine Green, there is a fine impression of Eleanor Gwynne, a three-quarter length figure in oval frame, sitting, directed slightly to the right. Another portrait of the same personage is Macardell's print, also after Sir Peter Lely. Of the descendants of Nell Gwynne, the collection includes a portrait of Lord Aubrey Beauclerk, the eighth son of Charles, Duke of St. Albans, the son of Nell Gwynne. Special notice should be taken of a likeness of James II. when Duke of York, by William Faithorne.

A MYSTERIOUS COUNT AND A MARVELLOUS MACHINE.

"The visit of a certain French count to London," writes the regular gossip of the *Birmingham Post*, "has given us much to think of beyond the limits of the disease, both mental and bodily, by which we have been assailed. This Count P., who, strange to say, seeks no publicity, is one of the most learned men of the century. His studies have been followed in participation with the experiments of the great experimentalist, the late Ruhmkorff. The latter was generous enough to own that it was under the direction of Count P. that he accomplished most of his greatest inventions The wondrous reel invented by the Count is still considered the most marvellous conquest of science. Upon this reel is wound a length of silver wire measuring 75,000 metres. Two magnetic needles crossing each other in a contrary direction are fixed upon the reel, and suspended by a slender thread. The apparatus works under glass like a watch, so that no tampering with the mechanism is possible. It is mounted, moreover, on a high stand. The Count takes his hold of the two conductors, to which are attached the two ends of the silver thread rolled upon the reel, and bids you order the machine to move to right or left, according to your will. Under this power alone, hitherto misunderstood or underrated—this, the mightiest power in the universe, according to Count P., the power of the Human Will—the machine will act without the contact of touch. To right! to left! will the reel revolve, according to the fancy of the visitor. Without speech, without touch, by the mere mental influence alone, will the machine move in obedience to the unexpressed command. But not in all cases does the machine answer unreservedly. It is to the powerful will alone—the concentrated and fixed determination—that it can be made to reply. Ruhmkorff used to laugh immoderately at the vacillating movement of Count P.'s machine when the savans of the Académie were induced to try the experiment. With some the wire would tremble and vibrate, then start to one side, then move towards the other; while with others it would refuse to move at all, but confine its trembling vibration to one spot. The experiments made by Count P. in London have all been exhibited strictly in private. His object in coming here is merely to obtain wire more finely spun than any he has hitherto been able to get in Paris. They say that, contrary to the general rule, the Count, from having been all his life a confirmed materialist, has been converted to the highest degree of religious faith, to conviction of the lofty destinies of man, and his connection with the Divinity—man has abused his gifts and delivered himself to evil, but the Divine essence is still within him. So fearful has the philosopher been of the pursuit of the fashionable coteries who under pretext of scientific inquiry merely seek to derive amusement from the most serious experiments in science, that he has sought a retreat in a convent near London, and his excuse of being compelled to return thither by eight o'clock is made to reply to all invitations to dinner, or to 'select parties,' or to 'small-and-earlies' with which the fine ladies of London would seek to overwhelm him."

The number of visitors to the Tudor Exhibition yesterday exceeded 1,500, a very high figure for the time of year.

The Rev. Father Lestine, a well-known astronomer, died yesterday in the town of Frederick, Maryland.

The House dinners at the National Liberal Club will commence on the day after the opening of the session. The chairman is to be Sir George Trevelyan.

Mr. James Smith, of Spennymoor, champion draught player of England has been stricken with paralysis, and lies dangerously ill at his home, Durham-road, Spennymoor.

French meteorologists have lately made the agreeable discovery that M. Eiffel's tower will be of far more value for scientific experiments than was originally imagined.

The City Branch of the Imperial Federation League is gaining wide support among bankers and merchants. Several subscriptions have been received or promised from leading City men.

Miss Esther Barnett, a young pianist who has carried off the highest honours at the Guildhall School of Music (where she was a pupil of Mr. T. Wingham), will leave London next week for Frankfort, to study for twelve months under Madame Schumann.

At yesterday's annual meeting of the committee of the Civil Service Lifeboat Fund, presided over by Mr. W. H. Haines, chief clerk of the House of Lords, Mr. Charles Dibdin, the honorary secretary, reported that during the year the fund had contributed £1,000 to the National Institution towards the endowment of the new boat *Civil Service* No. 6.

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DR. DOLLINGER AND THE VATICAN DECREES.

The following letter from the late Dr. Döllinger, though not new, will (the Rome correspondent of the *Times* thinks) have a certain interest for the Protestant world, as it is believed by his friends at Rome that it expresses his latest views on the subject of which it treats. It was addressed to the pastor of the American Episcopal Church in Rome, the Rev. Dr. Nevin, and said:—"I suppose your influence is sufficiently strong to get a short article or notice inserted in one of the Liberal papers contradicting the lies that have been spread over all Europe respecting my contemplated or consummated submission to the Vatican Decrees. I have neither written nor done anything which could could have given occasion to such a rumour. The circumstances which are mentioned in some papers are gratuitous inventions. I have only three weeks ago published a lecture, in which I state in so many words that nobody possessing a scientific culture of mind can ever accept the decrees of the Vatican Council. Having devoted during the last nine years my time principally to the renewed study of all the questions connected with the history of the Popes and the Councils, and, I may say, gone again over the whole ground of ecclesiastical history, the result is that the proofs of the falsehood of the Vatican Decrees amount to a demonstration. When I am told that I must swear to the truth of those doctrines my feeling is just as if I were asked to swear that two and two make five and not four."

EMIN PASHA AND HIS SISTER.

Fräulein Melanie Schnitzler, a sister of Emin Pasha, and still resident in Silesia, has received a letter from Lieutenant Schmidt, dated December 8th, reporting the accident to her brother, and adding that he has sustained a fracture of the skull and injuries to the face and breast. The writer adds, however, that Emin hopes soon to recover, and return to Germany, in order once again to see his sister.

AUSTRALIAN KICKING AGAINST THE HOME VETO.

In connection with the Divorce Bill recently passed by the Victorian Parliament, and which has recently been sent to England for her Majesty's approval, it is understood (says a Melbourne telegram) that representations are being forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the Governments of Australia against the vetoing of bills dealing with colonial domestic legislation.

THE FAILURE OF THE PRINCE OF MANTUA.

At the London Court of Bankruptcy yesterday the first meeting was held of the creditors of the Prince of Mantua and Monferrat, who states that his full name is Charles De Bourbon D'Este Paleologus Gonzaga. The bankrupt's mother, the Duchess of Mantua, attended, and proved for £440. The chairman, quoting from the bankrupt's works, said that in November 1879, a valuable presentation appears to have been made to him by Welsh miners, the presentation including gold nuggets, a sword of State, and a gold State carriage. The bankrupt said he could not accept the testimonial, because he found he was expected to give an equivalent. It was further stated that the Duchess and Prince of Mantua and Monferrat were entitled to the appellation of Princess and Prince of the House of David. No resolution was passed.

TELEGRAPHIC CODES AND THE COMPANIES.

In Winchester House yesterday the twenty-fifth ordinary general meeting of the Direct United States Cable Company was held, Sir John Pender acting as chairman. According to the directors' report the estimated revenue for the half-year was £42,356 12*s.* 1*d.*, being £8,000 odd better than for the corresponding portion of 1888. This improvement is attributed to the operation of the 1*s.* tariff during the whole period, whereas in 1888 the 6*d.* tariff obtained for two months of the half-year and the 1*s.* rate for four months. The working and other expenses, exclusive of cost of repairs of cable, amounted to £15,509 5*s.* 8*d.*, leaving a balance of £26,847 6*s.* 5*d.* as the net profit of the half-year, making with £2,719 2*s.* 11*d.* brought forward from the previous half-year, a total of £29,566 9*s.* 4*d.* For the corresponding half-year of 1888 the expenses were £16,475 6*s.* 9*d.* Interim dividends of 3*s.* 6*d.* per share for the quarter ended September 30, 1889, and of 3*s.* 6*d.* for the quarter ended December 31, together amounting to £21,248 10*s.* have been declared and the balance of £8,317 19*s.* 4*d.* on the revenue account has been carried forward.

The chairman said the increased revenue would have been larger but for the cable interruption. The pool traffic at 1*s.* showed a reduction on the pool of about 20 per cent. as compared with the 6*d.* traffic. There had been several reductions in the expenditure, which was the lowest on record for any corresponding half-year since the company was formed. The importance of their policy of prompt repairs, especially during competition, could not be overestimated, and that policy had been carried out with complete success. If such a system had been carried out all round there would have been £20,000 more in the pool to divide to-day. That was a very large sum for a half-year. The reserve fund was now £242,027, and £35,000 from that fund had been used for repairs in the last two years. Six months hence he would have to make an important proposition about the reserve fund, which he thought would strengthen the company without materially changing its dividends. Although freely drawn upon, the reserve fund was still a source of strength, but should be improved. The company's investments were now worth about £264,000, or nearly £25,000 more than they cost. (Applause.) They were not in an unsatisfactory position on the whole. The present dividend compared favourably with that when there were only six or eight Atlantic cables; but there were now ten cables to share it with. Formerly, when the tariff was 2*s.*, the earnings of the company never quite touched a million sterling. Now the gross income of the companies was about £800,000. He would like to see the million back. He did not see his way to change the 1*s.* tariff. Their cable was never in a better position, with custom steadily increasing.

The adoption of the report was seconded by Mr. Ford, and carried *nem. con.*

A shareholder expressed surprise that the Paris Exhibition had not increased the company's profits. He was amazed at the want of telegraphic fervour amongst Americans in Paris.

Sir John, in reply, said that Americans were all men of business, and the ladies were "men of business" too. (Laughter.) They invented a little code by which one word conveyed all the information necessary. The ingenuity of merchants in constructing codes was indeed amazing. The increase of codes prevented high dividends. As much matter as would occupy a large sheet (said the chairman, holding up a paper as large as the *Pall Mall Gazette*) was now compressed into two words. As a merchant, he had been amazed at the abbreviations used.

The usual formalities concluded the meeting.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES THROUGH THISTLES.

An amusing case was heard yesterday at Loughborough county court, where a retired lawyer, named Giles, claimed five guineas from a farmer named Walker for damage to his garden through thistles. It was stated that Walker's field, 300 yards away, grew thousands of thistles, the floss from which was carried by the wind into Giles's shrubbery and garden, being caught by the trees. Giles said he had employed three men and a woman pulling up the thistles. After four hours' hearing the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at three guineas. The defence was that the thistles grew on the surrounding land also.

DEATH OF THE DEAN OF MAGDALEN.

The Rev. Canon Aubrey Moore, tutor and Dean of Magdalen College, Oxford, and tutor of Keble College, honorary canon of Christ Church, and examining chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford, died at his residence in Oxford on Thursday from congestion of the lungs following an attack of influenza. Canon Moore had recently been appointed Dean of Magdalen College in the place of the Rev. H. R. Bramley.

PUBLIC FUNERAL OF A FRENCH LADY.

The first public funeral ever given in Paris to a lady not of Royal rank took place yesterday. The body of Mdme. Kestner, mother of Mdme. Floquet and grandmother of Mdme. Jules Ferry and of M. Bavier Chauffour, was conveyed from her house to the Eastern terminus, followed by an imposing procession. All the members of the Ministry, a great part of the Chamber of Deputies, the entire staff of *La République Française* (which she helped to found), and most of the Alsatians in Paris, went to the funeral of the deceased lady, who at the age of eighty-five succumbed to influenza.

THE FAILURE OF BANKERS AND MERCHANTS.

At the London Court of Bankruptcy yesterday the Chief Official Receiver Sir R. S. Hawkins, appointed Mr. W. William Harlatt, accountant, as special manager under the failure of Messrs. Artola Hermanos, foreign bankers and merchants, of London and Paris. The debtors were stated to be largely interested in a contract relating to the Anglo-Vasko Navaro Railway in Spain, their claim for work already done by them as contractors for the railway amounting to £300,000. In the course of the proceedings the hope was expressed that the joint committee of action might be arranged between the special manager and the syndicate appointed under the bankruptcy proceedings instituted in France.

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ARRANGEMENTS FOR LORD NAPIER'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Lord Napier in St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday next will be made the occasion of a somewhat imposing military display. The whole of the route, from the deceased's residence to the cathedral, will be lined with troops, and it is expected that 1,000 or 1,200 officers and men in full uniform will follow the hearse in the procession. The Duke of Cambridge and all the leading military officers in town are expected to attend. The grave will be in a separate recess near the tomb of the Duke of Wellington, and the funeral service will be conducted from under the dome. By the special desire of the deceased, the Rev. Edgar Sheppard, sub-dean of the Chapel Royal and domestic chaplain to the Duke of Cambridge, will read the funeral service, while Canon Gregory will read the lesson. The service will be fully choral, and during its progress the band of the Royal Engineers will play the "Dead March" from the open space in front of the cathedral. The arrangements have been largely in the hands of General Sir Martin Dillon and General Sir Peter Lumsden, and also of Canon Fleming, of whose congregation deceased was a member. Deceased desired the plainest possible funeral, but it was felt it was only right that the last tribute to so brilliant a commander should be of a fitting character. The Dean, who is now at Dover, at once gave permission for the interment to take place in St. Paul's on receiving the application.

There has been no funeral in St. Paul's with full military honours since the funeral of the Duke of Wellington on the 18th of November, 1852, over thirty-seven years ago. The last interment in St. Paul's was that of Lord Mayor Nottage. The previous notable funeral was that of Sir Bartle Frere. Tickets for the ceremonial will not be issued by the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's, but by the relatives of the deceased, to whom all applications should be made.

MR. GLADSTONE AND COLONEL SAUNDERSON.

A Belfast correspondent having drawn Mr. Gladstone's attention to the statement of a clergyman made at a public meeting at Lurgan in the presence of Colonel Saunderson, M.P., and not reproved by the honourable member, to the effect that Mr. Gladstone regarded the "Invincible murders" as "harmless trifles," has received the following reply from the right hon. gentleman:—"Sir,—I thank you for sending me the report. I cannot complain of Colonel Saunderson for hearing the speaker in silence, when I consider the liberties he himself takes when he declares his intention to resist the law if a certain measure pass which he disapproves. And as to the speaker, if he derives pleasure from venting matter of this kind I should be sorry to deprive him of it.—Your faithful servant, W. E. GLADSTONE. January 13, 1890."

LONDON SUBWAY RAILWAY BILL ABANDONED.

The promoters of the North and South London Subway Railway Bill have, it is understood, decided not to proceed further with their bill in the coming session of Parliament. The proposed line was to have commenced in the parish of St. Pancras, at a point on the north side of Buck-street, and have passed from thence in a direct line to Westminster, where it would have passed under the Thames to a junction with the authorized London and Southwark Subway at the Elephant and Castle. It is rumoured this afternoon that several other of the "Subway Railway" Bills will shortly be withdrawn.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS OPERATIC SOPRANO.

The death is announced at Wiesbaden of the famous operatic soprano Frau Peschka-Leutner, who appeared in London, at the Crystal Palace and elsewhere, as far back as 1872, and who also took part in Herr Franke's season of German opera at Drury Lane ten years later. The deceased, who was a daughter of the well-known German singer, Herr Leutner, was born at Vienna in 1839, and studied, first under Herr Proch, and afterwards under Frau Bockholtz-Franconi. She made her début as Agathe in Weber's "Der Freischütz," at Breslau in 1856; married Dr. Peschka in 1861, and, saving as to a tour in England and the United States, which she undertook in 1872-3, she for nearly nine years, until she left that city for Hamburg in 1877, was one of the leading prime donne at the Leipsic Opera-house.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

(Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.)

COOKSON, Lieut.-Colonel FIFE. "The Empire of Man: an Essay in Verse; together with other Poems." (Kegan Paul.)
[Cloth. Pp. 64. Price 2*s.* 6*d.*]

ROSSLYN, Earl of. "Sonnets and Poems." (Remington and Co.)
[A volume of verse, dedicated to the Queen. Cloth. Pp. 314.]

SMEDES, SUSAN DANBEY. "A Southern Planter." (John Murray.)
[The English edition of a work recently *noticed* in the *Nineteenth Century* by Mr. Gladstone. Cloth. Pp. x., 298.]

STUBBS, JOHN WILLIAM, D.D. "The History of the University of Dublin." (Longmans, Green, and Co.)
[From its foundation to the end of the eighteenth century, with an appendix of documents. Cloth. Pp. xii., 436. Price 12*s.* 6*d.*]

VEITCH, SOPHIE, F.F. "Duncan Moray, Farmer." (Alexander Gardner.)
[A novel in two volumes.]

VINCE, CHARLES ANTHONY, M.A. "Christian Conduct." (Hodder and Stoughton.)
[Sermons preached in Mill Hill School. Cloth. Pp. 216. Price 5*s.*]

We have also received the following books:—"My Rectors" (Skeffington and Co.), "Dr. Hermione" (Blackwood), "Master of his Fate," by J. M. Cobban (Blackwood), "Our Home in Aveyron" (Blackwood), "A Thousand Miles on an Elephant in the Shan States (Blackwood), "Two Pardons," by H. S. Vince (Ward and Downey: 3 vols.), "Cricketer's Almanac, 1890" (Wisden), "Lockhart's Ancient Spanish Ballads" (Routledge, 1*s.*), "Love and Disbelief" (Roper and Drowley), "What I Saw in India" (Paisley: Padone), "Naturalistic Photography" (Sampson Low), "Tales from *Blackwood*," "To the Golden Gate," by Samuel Storey (Scott), the *Journal of Education*, 1889, "Treatise on Loan Associations" (Appleton), "Exercises on the German Grammar" (David Nutt), "Tricks with Cards" (Warne), "Rhigas Pheraios," by Mrs. Edmonds (Longmans), "A Tale of Three Nations" (Ward and Downey), "The Ethical Teaching of Froebel" (Kegan Paul), "Brave Men in Action" (Ward and Downey), "Memories of the Months," by Hume Nisbet (Ward and Downey), "Troublesome Daughters," by L. B. Walford (Spencer Blackett), "A Chaplet of Amaranth" (Burns), "Three People's Secret" (Simpkin, Marshall), "The Nether World" (Smith, Elder, and Co.), "The Chains of Fate" (Simpkin, Marshall), "Dublin Castle" (Harrison and Sons), "History of Felstead School" (Simpkin, Marshall), "The Christmas Box and New Year's Gift" (Simpkin, Marshall), "Rogues" (Chatto and Windus), "The Public Regulation of Railways" (Putnam's Sons), "A Musician's Birthday Book" (Scott), "Raymi" (Henry and Co.), "Life and Letters of Dr. Stevenson" (Nelson), "Miko Tashiki" (Putnams), "English Land Letters, &c." (Sampson Low), "The Citizen Reader" (Cassell), "The Devil is Dead, &c." (Gilbert and Rivington), "The Light of Reason" (Kegan Paul), "Cause" (a poem) (Kegan Paul), "Bound by Love" (Arrowsmith), "Liberty and Living" (Putnams), "Elocution, Voice, and Gesture" (Marcus Ward and Co.)

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OROYA	6,057	7,000	April 11

* Calling at Algiers.
Loading Berth, Tilbury Docks.
Fares from £17 17*s.* to £70:—Cheap Return Tickets
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Head Office: 64, Cornhill, London, E.C.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

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Applications for shares must be made on or before TUESDAY NEXT, the 21st instant.

Where no shares are allotted the amount sent on application will be forthwith returned without any deductions—and where a less number are allotted than applied for, the balance will be credited to the amount payable on completion of the purchase.

All cheques to be made payable to the chairman, W. G. S. Mockford, Esq., and crossed National Provincial Bank of England, or Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co.

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(LIMITED).
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HARMONY GOLD FIELDS
(LIMITED).

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William Stewart Young, Esq., 67, Queen's-gardens, Lancaster-gate, W. (of Messrs. Gilman and Co., China) (Director of Potsdam Reefs, Limited.)

George Baird, Esq., Travellers' Club, Pall-mall, S.W. (Director of Excelsior Estates, Limited).

John Proctor, Esq., 14, Kensington-court-gardens, W. (Director of Potsdam Reefs, Limited).

BANKERS.

The National Provincial Bank of England (Limited), Bishopsgate-street, London, E.C.

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SOLICITOR.—R. J. Witty, Esq., 10, Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C.

AGENTS IN THE TRANSVAAL.—The Transvaal Board of Executors and Trust Company (Limited), Pretoria, South African Republic.

MANAGERS IN SOUTH AFRICA.—Henry Mockford, Esq., M.E., F.R.G.S., and F. Pemberton Mockford, Esq., M.E., Harmony Estate, Zoutpansberg, Transvaal.

SECRETARY—Francis C. O'Neill.

OFFICES.—3, Budge-row, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has acquired direct from the owners the "Harmony Proprietary Company (Limited)," a lease in perpetuity of all the owners' rights to the minerals and precious stones on the Harmony Gold Fields (excluding that portion upon which are the Sutherland and Potsdam Reefs), situate upon the northern portion of the Harmony Estate, Zoutpansberg, Transvaal, comprising 120 square miles, as defined upon the plan accompanying the prospectus.

The Harmony Gold Fields are bounded on the north-east by the Letaba and Letsitele Rivers, and the Selati, Malatsje, and Ngabitsi Rivers run through the south and south-west portions. Four great Gold-bearing belts, including the "Free States," "Murchison," and "Gravellotte," traverse the property, their direction being about west-south-west to east-north-east. The aggregate length of these Gold-bearing belts is upwards of 40 miles.

On the South-Eastern extension of these great Gold-bearing belts are the Murchison Range Proclaimed Government Gold Fields, upon which are the mines of the Murchison Crown Property, French Bob, Velentia, Gravellotte, Quagga, &c.; there are also many thousands of claims pegged off and being developed.

On the North-Western extension are the Thabina Proclaimed Government Gold Fields and the rich Swiss Reefs.

The formation, which is remarkable for its regularity, consists of chloritic talcose argillaceous slate, with true fissure veins running through it, and in places outcropping on the surface. Many Gold-bearing Reefs, varying in width from 2 feet to 20 feet, have been discovered and partially developed. They are mostly of a brown and blueish colour, and increase in value as depth is attained.

A great amount of work has already been done, and sufficient Companies should be formed annually to enable the Company to pay very large dividends and bonuses.

The following Companies are at work on the Murchison Formation.

SUTHERLAND REEF (LIMITED).

This Company is now in full work upon its section. Shafts have been sunk upon five reefs, and a telegram from the Company's manager, on the 2nd inst., states they are working night and day shifts. The Saturday Reef is 4 feet wide, and at 60 feet level assayed 24 ounces to the ton.

POTSDAM REEFS (LIMITED).

This Company is also in full work on its section; nine well-defined Gold-bearing reefs are being developed, some of them carrying visible gold freely.

It is proposed to at once form Sub-Companies to work the Selodula Reefs, Riverside Reefs, and Fountain Reefs, all of which are in a very forward state.

SELODULA REEFS.

Three shafts are down 30 to 40 feet each, and they are now close upon the Reef in the drive, and the stone is similar to the "Swiss Reef," of which it is supposed to be a continuation. Water is quite close, and everything in favour of economical mining.

RIVERSIDE REEFS.

These consist of three reefs, all carrying good gold, and are situate about 2½ miles from the Selati River. Three shafts are down 18, 36, and 38 feet, and there is plenty of quartz for the mill. Assays 1 ounce 21 grains to the ton at 16 feet from the surface, and improving as greater depth is attained. It is now ready for active development. Anderson's Reefs, Sussex Reefs, Manimam Reefs, Fountain Reefs, and many others are all being developed preparatory to being leased to subsidiary companies.

The Company will, as sections are got ready, form Sub-Companies to work them, and, considering that the four Gold-bearing belts aggregate about 40 miles in length by from one to three miles broad, it is evident there will be room for a large number of Sub-Companies annually for many years. In addition to these formations, there are indications of Gold upon other portions of the Fields.

TIMBER.—It is estimated by Government surveyors and others that there are upwards of 60,000,000 tons of timber, suitable for fuel and mining purposes, on the Harmony Estate.

WATER.—The Letaba, Selati, and Letsitele Rivers carry practically an inexhaustible supply for mining and other purposes.

LABOUR.—Native labourers can be had in any number on the Estate, and most of them experienced hands.

TRANSPORT.—A good road has just been completed from the property to the Moveni Station on the Delagoa Bay Railway—distance about 130 miles. Mail coaches run twice weekly from Pietersburg, the capital of the district, doing the journey in about six hours. There is also a service of coaches to and from Lydenburg twice weekly.

The only Contract entered into is that dated 15th January, 1890, between the Company of the one part, and the Harmony Proprietary Company (Limited) of the other part, by which the Company acquires the lease in perpetuity, and £20,000 in cash (for working capital), for £999,993 in fully paid-up shares of £1 each. This Contract, with the Memorandum and Articles of Association, can be seen at the Offices of the Company, also Plans of the Property, Maps showing the situation of the Harmony Gold Fields upon the Harmony Estate, and Reports made by men of the highest authority on Transvaal Gold Mining, including—

Mr. Edward Button, a Government Gold Commissioner, a most experienced miner, and one of the early prospectors and discoverer of the Button Reef and of the celebrated Eersteling Gold Mine;

Mr. James Sutherland, a miner of 20 years' experience in California, New Zealand, and Australia;

Mr. W. Henry Penning, F.G.S., Memb. Soc. Arts, &c. (late of H.M. Geological Survey of England);

Mr. W. C. Mockford, M.E., F.R.G.S.;

Mr. Thomas Baines, F.R.G.S., author of "The Gold Regions of South-Eastern Africa;"

Mr. Charles Hancock, M.E.;

Mr. H. Mockford, M.E., F.R.G.S., and Mr. F. Pemberton Mockford, M.E.

Prospectuses, Plans, &c., can be obtained at the Offices of the Company.

London, Jan. 15, 1890.

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"PALL MALL GAZETTE" OFFICE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Printed and Published by THOMAS HUNT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the Fields.—SATURDAY, January 18, 1890.